The New-York Times.

VOL. X....NO. 3019. NEW-YORK, SUNDAY, MAY 26, 1861. PRICE THREE CENTS.

THE SECESSION REBELLION.

False Reports of Fighting at Alexandria.

All the Troops in Washington Ordered Under Arms.

Large Bodies of Them Thrown Into Virginia.

Astonishing Celerity of their Movements

ONLY A SKIRMISH BETWEEN PICKETS.

The Obsequies of Col. Ellsworth.

Highly Important from Fortress Monroe.

Reported Capture of the Sewell's Point Battery.

GEN. BUTLER RECONNOITERING.

SPECIAL DISPATCH FROM WASHINGTON

WASHINGTON, Saturday, May 25.

The false alarm of a fight in the neighborhood of Alexandria, which was raised about one o'clock to-day, had one great advantage—it tested the disposition of our troops, and made manifest their efficiency. As the signal went from camp to camp that the rebels were attacking the wing, there was a prompt and decisive response of "ready," and they were ready. I never realized until to-day the celerity of movement which drill and discipline insures.

SHERMAN'S battery of six-pounders made the distance from their quarters to Long Bridge at the rate of nine miles an hour. The Massachusetts Fifth were under arms, in line, and off to the Bridge before there appeared to be time for the orders to be ready.

N. P. BANKS is in town. It is understood to be settled that he will be made a Major General.

The Massachusetts Fifth were ordered to be ready with all their equipments, at 5 o'clock, but up to this time have not left the Treasury building. All the other Regiments ordered over the river to-day, when the false alarm was given, have gone back to their camps.

I have just seen a member of the New-York Seventh, who says he is from there this evening. He says everything is quiet. The work at Arlington Heights was going on lively. He says there was great excitement when the alarm was given on the other side; that a large body of men were advancing, some miles distant, upon their post.

The troops who went over the river confidently expected a fight but not a man flinching when the order was given, that I can learn.

Gen MANSFIELD regrets the false alarm, but is much gratified at the spirit manifested by the troops.

Col COOPER was at the Relay House to-day, with several companies reinforcements.

ANOTHER ZOUAVE SHOT.

JOHN BUTTERWORTH, of the Zouaves Sargant of the Guard, Company I., was shot about 3 o'clock this A. M., by the sentry. He was challenged three times, but failed to reply, thinking the sentry knew him. He died in five minutes. The sentry was justified, of course It is a good lesson.

Lieut. Col. FARNHAM will succeed ELLSWORTH in command by unanimous election.

JACKSON'S body is in possession of his friends.

Lieut.-Col. NOBELSDORFF and Major KUNE, of Chicago, are here to urge the acceptance of a German Regiment, commanded by FRED. HECKER, Commander of Revolutionary forces in Baden in 1848. NOBELSDORFF was a distinguished officer in the Prussian army. KUNE was a member of Gen. BEM'S staff in the Hungarian Revolution. Every member of the regiment has seen service. The Chicago Irish Regiment is accepted, which makes the Germans jealous.

If Col. MIX'S Mounted Rifles are accepted, Col. PARKER, recently of BUTLER'S staff, will probably join in the command.

ARLINGTON HEIGHTS.

The Sixty-ninth have been under arms all day, and are much exhausted, but full of spirit.

A body of the Seventy-first went across the river on the steamer *James Gay* to-night.

Dr BOYLE is not among the prisoners taken by the Federal troops. He barely escaped.

The Zouaves have the horses and arms of the captured cavalry. They have seized a case of Colt's revolving rifles, and one of double barrelled shot-guns.

The camps and equippage of the troops on the other side go over to-morrow.

I learn from Baltimore that JOHN MERRIMAN, one of the leading Secessionists, is now in confinement at Fort McHenry. He has been one of the most active and dangerous of the Maryland traitors, according to my informant. He is charged with being the leading spirit in the burning of the bridges.

The Secessionists are very active, holding secret meetings there every night. They are certainly plotting some new scheme of mischief. But the agents of the Government and Union men of Baltimore are on their tracks, and are sure to discover the movement.

They are becoming very restless under the lax order of the military rule now administered there. Scarcely a Union flag is to be seen in the streets while hundreds were to be seen when Gen. BUTLER was in command. Secession doctrines and abuse of the Administration are freely indulged in

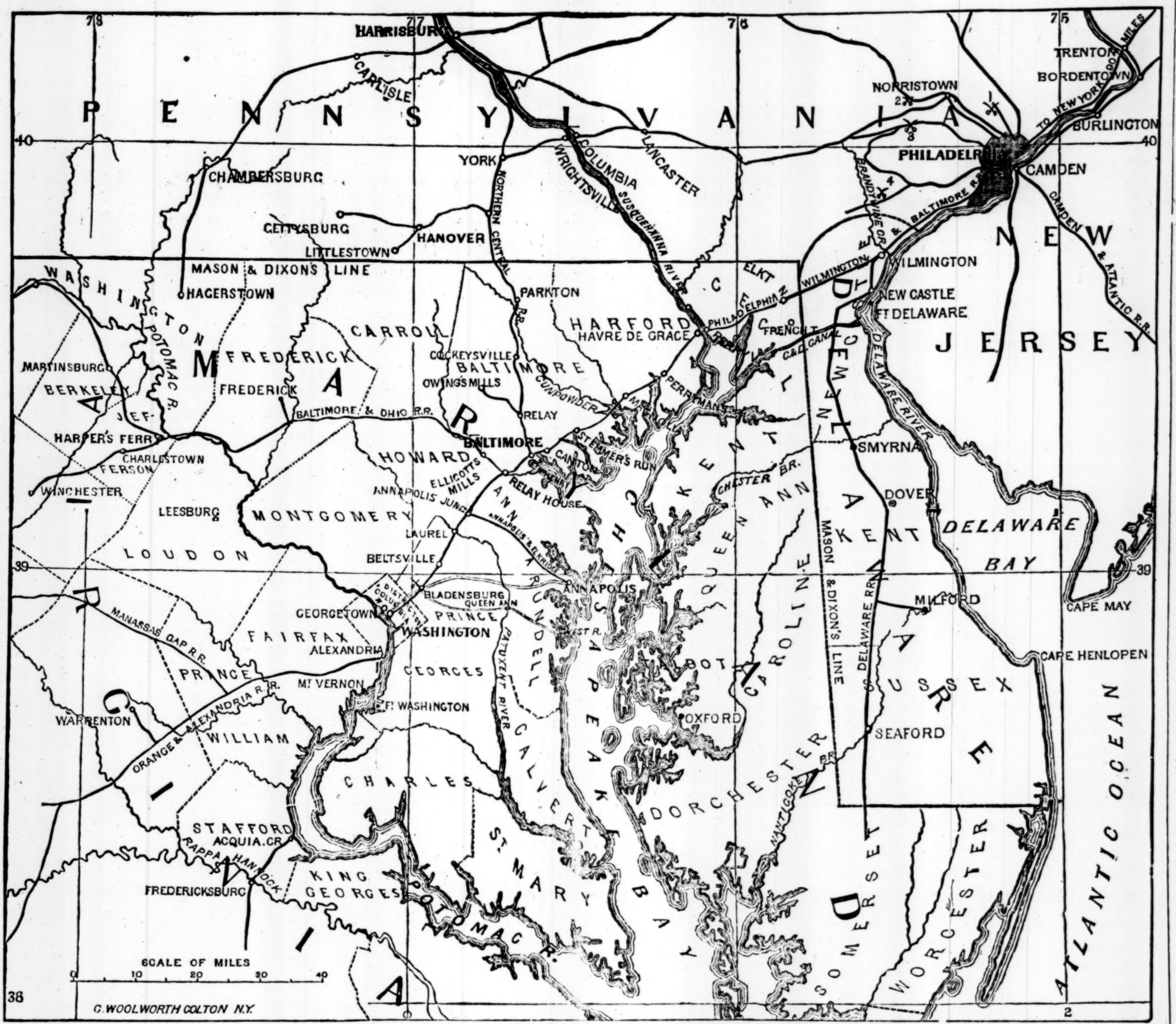
These facts have been brought to the attention of the President and Gen. SCOTT.

SEWELL'S POINT BATTERY.

There are many doubts expressed by officers of the Government and military men of the truth of the report received last night at the War Department of the capture of Sewell's Point Battery by Gen. BUTLER. It is deemed impossible that in one day he could so dispose his forces as to assist the water force in such an undertaking. He reached the Fort late Wednesday night, and it takes one day to get the news from there, so that he had necessarily but one day to do all this. I am positively assured by the chief clerk and operator at the War Department that they have no such positive news, but expect it will be done.

Last night Col. BUTLER, the General's brother, received from him a dispatch stating, "I shall take Sewell's Point as soon as possible." We expect, therefore, to hear of an attack there soon.

MAP OF THE SEAT OF WAR.



COL. ELLSWORTH'S FUNERAL.

The funeral of Col. ELLSWORTH to-day was an imposing spectacle. The ceremonies were held at the White House. The sermon, preached by Rev. Dr. PINE, was exceedingly appropriate to the occasion, the preacher giving a national character to the discourse by denouncing the killing of ELLSWORTH as murder. He stigmatized those engaged in this rebellion against the Government as assassins.

The purpose of the Government was to give to the funeral of Col. E. the solemnity and dignity of a national event. The President and the highest civil and military officers followed the body, and the military escort represented every branch of the service. The pall-bearers were J. G. NICOLAY, the private Secretary of President LINCOLN; AUGUSTUS HAIGHT, and ROBERT H. MORRIS, of the State Department, Col. STOVER, of New-York, and Hon. J. N. ARNOLD, M. C, from Illinois. Messrs. HAIGHT and STOVER accompanied the remains to New-York; and in addition, Messrs. L D. BOOMER, E. C. LEARNER and STEPHEN GALE, of Chicago, Ill., accompanied the body by request, and as the representatives of the President.

The citizens of Illinois at present in Washington raised a sum of money for the purpose of purchasing a flag, to be presented to the Zouaves The regiment has already eleven flags, and so express a desire that the money shall be given to the parents of Col. ELLSWORTH.

SUBSCRIPTION FOR COL. ELLSWORTH'S FAMILY.

A meeting was held this evening of non-residents. for the purpose of recommending a general subscription throughout the country, the subscriptions to be limited to one dollar each person. Gov BANKS presided, and ABRAM WAKEMAN was Secretary. Messrs. JOHN COCHRANE, WALDO HUTCHINS and SIMON H MIX presented appropriate resolutions, and speeches were made by Gov. BANKS, CALEB LYON, ISAAC N. ARNOLD, M. C., of Chicago, and JOHN COCHRANE.

Mrs. JOHN J. ASTOR was appointed General Treasurer, and REUBEN H. WALWORTH. EDWARD C. DELAVAN and JAMES M COOK, of Sarotoga were appointed an advisory Committee.

MOVEMENT OF TROOPS.

LATER.—The Massachusetts Fifth will march to night to reinforce the troops in Virginia. They will be accompanied by two companies of Flying Artillery.

Speaking of Virginia, I looked to-day down ten feet into her sacred soil, the troops having penetrated to that depth in throwing up entrenchments They are making frightful scars upon the Old Dominion.

The Highland Regiment reached Washington tonight

Col. WESTBROOK has tendered to the War Department a regiment of thoroughly drilled troops, and they will probably be accepted. LEO.

FROM ANOTHER CORRESPONDENT.

FORT SEWARD, ARLINGTON HEIGHTS, VA., Saturday, May 25.

The troops along Arlington Heights have been under arms all day expecting an attack. Large bodies of U. S. troops crossed Alexandria bridge in consequence of firing in that direction.

The Sixty-ninth are rapidly completing formidable earthworks, and will work all night, an attack in force from Culpepper Courthouse being expected to-morrow or the day after at furthest. As an acknowledgment to Gov. SEWARD for his kindness, since they have been here, their fort is called by his name.

The wildest reports have been in circulation all day, and the secession feeling showed itself strongly in Washington when it was believed that the Union forces had suffered a reverse. The men of the Fifth, Twenty-eighth and Sixty-ninth are well, and in high spirits. H.

DISPATCH TO THE ASSOCIATED PRESS.

WASHINGTON, Saturday, May 25.

Western Virginia is an exception to the order of the Postmaster-General for the stoppage of the mails in the seceded States. Every facility will be afforded for postal accommodations in that section.

There is a great deal of coal on the way from Cumberland, Maryland, to tide-water, the principal or only difficulty in the way of which is the refusal of the rebel troops at Harper's Ferry to allow the boats to pass that point. From present indications, this obstruction will not probably long continue.

It cannot be ascertained that anything of especial moment took place at Alexandria last night. There is no doubt, however, the Government has sent out advance parties to take such measures regarding the railroads, bridges, etc., as to impede the advance of the Confederate troops.

The remains of Col. ELLSWORTH were this morning conveyed to the East room of the President's house, where, for several hours, they lay in state. The coffin was draped with the American flag and adorned with choice flowers. The face was exposed to the public. Many persons, principally soldiers, visited the White House to take a farewell look at him.

WASHINGTON, Saturday, May 25—P. M.

Owing to the immense throng of anxious gazers on the remains of the deceased, the funeral *cortege* delayed moving from the Executive Mansion till near 1 o'clock. All along the line of Pennsylvania avenue flags were displayed at half-mast and draped in mourning. Every available point, including the windows, balconies and house-tops were thronged with anxious and sorrowful gazers. Various testimonials of respect were paid. All the bells of the City were tolled, and the heads of the soldiers and troops uncovered. Several companies of the City Corps, followed by the New-York Seventy first Regiment, Marines, and the local Cavalry Corps, formed the military escort, with their arms reversed and colors shrouded.

The hearse was followed by a detachment of Zouaves, one of whom, the avenger of Col. ELLSWORTH, carried the identical secession flag, torn down by the deceased.

Then followed the President, accompanied by Secretaries SEWARD and SMITH, and the rest of the procession was composed of carriages, containing the captains of the Zouave Regiment.

The head of the procession reached the dépôt at about 1:40, and the train, with the remains, will soon start.

THE FALSE ALARM.

WASHINGTON, Saturday, May 25—3 P. M.

At 2 o'clock, this afternoon, the Massachusetts and other troops were hurrying to their quarters for a hasty advance towards Alexandria, where a fight is reported in progress, the extent of which is not known. Three guns have been fired, which is the signal for all the troops here to get under arms. Great excitement prevails throughout the city Soldiers and private citizens in crowds are hurrying in every direction. A full light battery, at a few moments' notice thundered over the Long Bridge. Gen. MANSFIELD and Staff led the advancing troops from Washington.

Intense anxiety prevails throughout the city.

WASHINGTON Saturday, May 25—4 P. M.

The report of an engagement is incorrect, although believed at head-quarters and acted upon by signal guns.

There is no fight in progress.

WASHINGTON, Saturday, May 25—4½ P. M.

An account, just received from Virginia, which seems to be truthful, says the cause of alarm was that the Federal picket guard at Little Falls Church near Arlington, were driven in by Secessionists The latter were soon put to flight. The Sixty ninth New York Regiment left their work at the entrenchments and are now drawn up in line on the brow of the hill. The troops which hastily left the city this afternoon, are halting within a mile's distance. The artillery and cavalry passed on in the direction of Alexandria.

WASHINGTON, Saturday, May 25—5 P. M.

Some of the troops who so hastily crossed the river this afternoon, have returned to this City, disappointed in their expectations of meeting the enemy. The proceedings, however, demonstrate the facility and expedition with which forces can be thrown into Virginia.

The President, while in the procession to-day, accompanying the remains of Col. ELLSWORTH to the cars, was informed by a courier of stirring hostilities on the Virginia side. Gen. MANSFIELD was similarly advised, and this was the foundation of the military movements here to-day. A dense smoke was meanwhile seen on the line of Arlington Heights, and cannonading heard. The latter, however, were funeral minute guns, and the former probably from camp fires. The troops now here have been ordered to hold themselves in readiness to march at a moment's notice. The utmost watchfulness on the part of the military authorities to guard against the approach of the secession troops is everywhere manifest.

OUR WAR CORRESPONDENCE.

The March into Virginia—The Fifth, Twenty-eighth and Sixty-ninth New-York State Militia—First Night's Campaigning.

IN CAMP, ARLINGTON HEIGHTS, VA., Friday, May 24, 1861

Last night that event so threateningly denounced by Gov. LETCHER took place. The "sacred soil" of Virginia received the imprint of thirteen thousand feet on march to the vindication of the Union.

Visiting the Sixty-ninth Regiment in their quarters in the Catholic College, on Georgetown Heights, last evening, the scene was strange and impressive in the highest degree. The men had no idea they were about to start for Virginia, but knew that a move in some direction was contemplated, though few of them thought the line of march would be given until the beginning of next week.

Nevertheless, the main halls and corridors of the college presented a bustling and busy scene, the Commissary, Quartermaster and Adjutant superintending the distribution of vast quantities of clothing—red flannel shirts, woolen socks, heavy marching shoes blankets and general equipments.

Moving through the companies of men led up by their officers to receive these supplies, the dark robed figures of the Holy Fathers of the College presented a striking contrast. Calm, pale, clad in long black robes reaching to the ground, and wearing the peculiar black cap of their order, the ministers of religion formed a stern back-ground to the brilliancy of uniforms, the glitter of arms and the glare of light which made up the scene on entering.

Passing out into the moonlight, we could see, from the brow of the hill on which the college is built, the leafy Heights of Arlington across the river; the long aqueduct, which also serves as a bridge, and is guarded at either end by Uncle Sam's artillerymen; the City of Alexandria in the distance, across the water; and the beautiful tree-crowned islands lying between this point and that city. Before us, the calm of Nature seemed unbroken; not a breath of wind stirring, and the shadow of the smallest branch being reflected in the water.

Turning round, however, the two vast piles of red brick buildings which form the main portion of the College, were all alight with excitement—save in that wing of one of them still occupied by the fifty or sixty students who remain, out of the three hundred lately gathered at this seat of learning. More than forty of the elder students, hailing from the South, are now, it is said, lieutenants in the Confederate Army. The peace of the Academy has given place to the clang of arms; and the Holy Fathers have only to fear that the regiment which succeeds the Sixty-ninth may not be so amenable to the mild discipline of religion and persuasion.

Let me say, at this point, that nothing can be kinder, more considerate or thoughtful than the Brotherhood of this institution have shown themselves. Father EARLY, in particular, might sit for the portrait of a model priest of the olden time—courtly, bland acquiescent, polished, handsome and insinuating: a middle-aged, calm, resolute man, as much at home in the drawing-rooms of Washington or Paris as in his cloister; and yet never losing sight of "the Church" wherever he may be, or whatever his occupation. But to return:

By two o'clock last night everything was in readiness for the road, the men still believing that they were not to start until to-day, and expecting every moment to be dismissed and sent to their quarters. At half past two, however the orders were given to take up the line of march; and by three o'clock this morning the head of the Sixty-Ninth could be seen winding over the narrow pathway on one side of the aqueduct, while the rear guard were still defiling through the main gate of their quarters, and stretching in tortuous curves through all the intervening streets.

On this march were engaged the Fifth New-York Regiment, Col. CHRISTIAN SCHWARZWAELDER, almost entirely German; the Twenty eighth, of Brooklyn, and a squadron of skirmishing cavalry known as the President's Body Guard. On the Georgetown side, the bridge is defended by a battery of flying artillery, completely enfilading its entire length; while on the Virginia side, two or three companies of District Militia have heretofore been stationed to prevent any attempt on the part of the Secessionists towards blowing up or otherwise destroying the aqueduct As Washington so completely depends on this work—we might say for its very existence—this guard duty is one of the safest positions that could be assigned to the local soldiery of the Federal Capital.

Over the aqueduct marched the troops—their shadows, forty feet below, on the calm surface of the Potomac, advancing steadily along the water in fantastic procession. Suddenly, at the end of the bridge, the line wheeled upon the road for Alexandria—not a bugle sounding, not a drum beating; the deep silence of the trees on each side and overhead being utterly unbroken; every eye straining through the little patches of moonlight shimmering down through the leaves, to catch sight of any lurking foe; and every ear alert for the sharp ring that was to announce another officer picked off by some assassin marksman.

Then out into the broad moonlight, and over long patches of meadow land and grassy uplands—again plunging into the woods and again reappearing in open country. Here and there were beautiful mansions embosomed in trees, their white walls and green verandahs wearing none the less an air of comfort for the heavy dews that were falling; the weariness of the men under the novel weight of their full accoutrements and ammunition; the undulating character of the country, and the very doubtful prospect looming up in the immediate future of a nap or two hours on the wet grass, and then to work at entrenchments with the first daylight. Let the owners of those mansions sleep peacefully in their beds while they may! It is not forever that such acts as the murder of Col. ELLSWORTH, of which we have only this moment heard, can fail to draw down a frightful retribution alike on the just and the unjust.

Arriving at a distance of about four miles from Georgetown, the Fifth and Twenty eighth were posted for camp duty, first breaking down the bridges in advance of them, to prevent a sudden attack by the Secessionists. These two regiments mustered in the march about 700 men each—the Twenty-eighth, perhaps, 800; but this latter body still need a good deal of drill and experience, being for the most part composed of men wholly new to military duties The Fifth did very fairly and appeared in excellent spirits, the moonlight march, the silence, and the mystery of our destination having doubtless some attractions for the German mind.

As for the Sixty-ninth, they turned out more than twelve hundred muskets, leaving yet another hundred—the newly-arrived Zouaves—in their late headquarters at the College. This Regiment has grown into great favor in Washington—not a single one of its members ever having become amenable to the police authorities in any way; and its discipline and efficiency having frequently been made the subject of complimentary notice by Gens SCOTT and MANSFIELD. For very much of the good order and moral restraint existing in the ranks, it is doubtless indebted to the ceaseless and zealous exertions of Father THOMAS MOONEY, an admirable specimen-priest of the true Irish type, who, if he were not chaplain, would certainly be a candidate for Colonel—fate and a sanguine temper giving him equal adaptation to the sword of the spirit and the "regulation sword"—a veritable son of the church-militant. But this again is a digression.

The Fifth and Twenty-eighth being posted in a position which, to describe, must be seen by daylight, the Sixty-ninth then wheeled back, four of its companies being stationed on a hill about half way between the aqueduct and the advance, to keep open communication, three companies being detailed under orders of an engineer officer of the United States, to throw up fortifications and entrenchments for a camp, to be occupied by the regiment; and the balance having their post of duty assigned on a narrow strip of land, sloping down from the Aqueduct canal to the shore of that arm of the Potomac which runs up past Georgetown, where they are to keep open and protect a military ferry that has been established between the District of Columbia and Virginia—this ferry having its Virginian terminus exactly at the foot of the road to Alexandria. It is not difficult to conjecture what this means, and the less so as rafts laden with horses and boats carrying field pieces, are already passing over.

But your correspondent is very weary, as doubtless his readers may also be. In the first experience of campaigning, everything is so novel that one is apt to attach personal value to trifles which may prove of no general interest. This is a fault, however, of which time promises a speedy cure. Reluctant to complain of anything under the sudden and fearful pressure which has brought so many thousands into the field, he would only express a hope on behalf of the Regiment, that tents, artillery, a few waggons and a regular commissariat may be supplied as soon as possible by the War Department. Commissary RICHARD DOWNING has really been of invaluable service, and has the thanks of all the men. Quartermaster TULLY also labors energetically, and while the Regiment was in the College it had every reason to be satisfied. But there is reason to fear that the health of the men cannot long hold out, if kept working in the trenches all day under a broiling sun, and allowed to sleep at night without any other covering than their blankets and the sky for a counterpane.

Of Col CORCORAN, let me add that I have never seen a man so lavish of himself while scrupulously careful of others. His health is very far from being robust, and yet he works without cessation, while paying the most minute attention to any symptoms of sickness or even weakness in the men under his command. Lieut.-Col. NUGENT is also an efficient and painstaking officer. I must now close, as this letter has to go by Engineer-Capt. JAMES B. KIRKER, who is sent back to New-York on business connected with the regiment. He is accompanied by Major TAYLOR, Inspector of the Fourth Brigade.

In a few days, if there be no immediate advance, I will endeavor to visit the other regiments, and report their movements and condition. Of the shooting of Col. ELLSWORTH we know but little here, beyond the bare fact of its occurrence, and that the Fire Zouaves did *not* hang all the men in the house from which the shot proceeded. The indignation, however, is unspeakable; but these are matters not to be written about—not to be talked about. They are felt, remembered, and will bear their fruits. Lieut. GILES, who, with Lieut. MURPHY, *captured* DE GRANVALL, the spy, at Annapolis Junction, has been a little under the weather, but is now fully recovered. All the men of the regiment in good health. No signs of epidemic disease; nor will there be likely, as Arlington Heights are cool and pleasant, if they only give us tents and camp equipage. Capt. MEAGHER of the Zouaves, who came on with Major BAGLEY'S command, is ill, and confined to bed in Washington. H.

IMPORTANT FROM FORT MONROE.

REPORTED CAPTURE OF SEWALL'S POINT BATTERY.

WASHINGTON, Saturday, May 25.

The *Yankee* arrived here to-day, from Fortress Monroe, and brings the report that General BUTLER yesterday captured Sewall's Point, with a loss of 84 killed and wounded; that the enemy lost between three and four hundred killed and wounded; that many prisoners were taken—perhaps 600, and that on Thursday evening the enemy's pickets near the Fort were surprised, and 300 prisoners brought to the Fort. The War Department has information to the same effect.

LANDING OF GEN. BUTLER AT HAMPTON.

BALTIMORE, Saturday, May 25.

The steamer *Adelaide* arrived from Fortress Monroe, early this morning. The correspondent of the Associated Press there sends the following:

FORTRESS MONROE, Friday, May 24.

Gen. BUTLER suddenly made his appearance yesterday in Hampton, at the head of the Vermont Regiment, on a reconnoissance. The rebels attempted to burn the Long Bridge, but were frustrated by the activity of the Advance Guard.

To-day (Friday,) he extends a reconnoissance several miles up the peninsula between James and York Rivers

The Troy and Vermont Regiments have encamped near Hampton, this being the occupation of Virginia soil by Federal troops.

The *James Adger*, after landing the Troy Regiment, sailed for New-York.

The *Harriet Lane* has gone to Charleston.

The blockading squadron off Fort Monroe consists of the *Minnesota*, *Cumberland*, *Yankee*, *Star*, (formerly *Monticello*,) *Quaker City*, and other small craft. The officers of the squadron, this morning, called on Gen. BUTLER.

There are several prizes in the harbor.

The arrival of the frigate *Mississippi* is expected, that active operations will be undertaken against Sewell's Point.

In the action of last Sunday, particulars of which you have, three of the four guns of the rebels were dismounted, and it is well understood here that at least half a dozen men were killed. The battery was to contain thirteen guns.

The Michigan Regiment is expected soon from Washington, also several regiments from New-York and Boston.

FURTHER FROM FORTRESS MONROE.

BALTIMORE, Saturday, May 25.

The morning steamer from Norfolk is in. Gen. BUTLER only took nine hundred men, and did not go as far as Lyndhaven, but to a point nearer Fortress Monroe, where he is encamped. He will wait there until reinforcements arrive from New-York, when he will resume his march for Norfolk. He has expressed his determination to take the Navy Yard, or perish in the attempt.

The Virginians are busily engaged in strengthening their positions. A floating battery has been placed on the flats near Craney Island, and five new batteries are now completed between Lyndhaven and Loudon Bridge. There are ten thousand men at Norfolk with outposts thrown out towards Loudon Bridge, which is twelve miles east. There are five thousand men at Portsmouth and five thousand at Gosport. A gentleman from Richmond says that a millions of dollars have been expended in fortifying York River to defend Richmond, and that there are fifteen thousand troops there. He says the people of Richmond fully expect to be attacked but are confident of their ability to defend the city. The Petersburgh cavalry company is still there.

Later advices from Norfolk state that Gen. BUTLER has gone on a reconnoissance up the peninsula between James and York rivers.

The New-York and Vermont regiments are encamped near Hampton.

The officers of the steamers *Minnesota*, *Cumberland*, *Monticello*, *Quaker City* and *Yankee*, now blockading Chesapeake Bay, held a consultation this morning with Gen. BUTLER, when further details of the attack were agreed on.

Reinforcements of troops from New-York were hourly expected, when the attack on Sewell's Point would be made.

TRIP OF THE JAMES ADGER TO AND FROM FORTRESS MONROE.

The *James Adger* left the dock at New-York on Wednesday afternoon at 5 P. M., and anchored off the Battery until Thursday at 12:30 A. M., at which time she got under weigh and proceeded to sea. We had on board the Second Regiment, New-York State Volunteers, of Troy, numbering 800 men.

During the voyage the men were in fine spirits, and with the exception of the indispensable accompaniment to the unaccustomed voyager, sea sickness, they enjoyed the best possible health.

On Friday, May 24, at 3 A. M., we arrived at the wharf at Fortress Monroe, and at 9 A. M. all the troops were landed. Upon their arrival at the Fortress, they received orders from Gen. BUTLER, who is now in command of the Federal troops at that For-

[*Continued on Eighth Page.*]

NOTES OF THE REBELLION.

Correspondence and Miscellaneous Extracts.

Proceedings of the Congress of the Confederates.

A TRIP FROM WHEELING TO BALTIMORE.

ARRIVAL OF MORE TROOPS AT HARPER'S FERRY—CONFEDERATE STATES TROOPS BRAVERY—TROOPS TAKEN TO POINT OF ROCKS.

Correspondence of the New-York Times.

BALTIMORE, Friday, May 24, 1861.

I left Wheeling on the 22d. The next day was the election on the secession question, and much excitement, together with some anxiety, was felt for the result. Though the city of Wheeling is doubtless loyal, there is a strong under-current in favor of the Southern Confederacy, and any means will be used, fair or foul, to bring about the desires of these traitors. On Tuesday night three families, to my knowledge, packed up in all haste and put the Ohio between them and their homes. Four more families were to leave Wednesday night. Anonymous letters have been sent to prominent Union men, warning them not to vote for the Union ticket. The Governor has forbidden their nominating any Congressional ticket; but on Saturday next they will do so in spite of the prohibition. The streets are well adorned with the Stars and Stripes; but I believe many who have raised them would more willingly remove them. In the cars I was conversing with a Confederate States officer, who, with a chuckle, informed me that they would "outwit the Unionists yet." There are eleven companies of Ohio men stationed in the city. They are not in uniform, and are but poorly drilled. In this, however, they are improving daily.

Although I never found it easy to keep my tongue quiet, I resolved to try to do so for once, and go on to Baltimore *via* Harper's Ferry. There were thirty-one men going on to join the army at the Ferry, and, as in a crowd, one is often most alone, so I concluded that I might be less troubled with these for my companions, than without. I learned that there had been a hundred men raised in Wheeling. News had reached them that an immediate attack was anticipated at the Ferry, and a call was made for all the troops they could send. Only thirty-one out of the one hundred had their uniforms ready; these came on with me, and the balance were to start as soon as the tailors had made them into soldiers. Seated behind me were two soldiers. Just as the train started, a friend of one of them, shaking his hand the while, said, "Now, Bill, if you meet any God damned Yankee on the road, just give him bloody hell." I dislike to write profanity, but one might as aptly quote a South Sea Islander as using the chaste and classic language of IRVING, as to attempt to quote a Southern Secessionist without liberally interlarding oaths. I was amused in Louisville, a few days since. A gentlemanly looking man stepped up to the office of the hotel to pay his bill. He handed out a Tennessee bill. The clerk very politely informed him that the discount was so great that they could not use it. At times when Eastern money was scarce, they could not sell it at any price. "Well, I'll be God damned if you won't take that damned abolition Indiana bills, and won't take Tennessee bills." No persuasion or explanation could convince him that the proprietor was not now an abolitionist in disguise, who was laboring to depreciate the value of the S. C. A money.

But to return to Wheeling. The last advice for the reception of all Yankees, I must say, made me feel at least "peculiar." I am a Yankee, from the good old State of Massachusetts, but I did not proclaim my nativity. I found it perfectly easy to hold my tongue; was surprised at my self control, but it now and then flashed through me that the sight of thirty-one pistols, and thirty-one dirk-knives, had something soothing in it. From that moment I realized the placid calm of Baltimore, and trusted in the conversion of the *Herald*—so long as the *Herald* sees bayonets.

By my side was a pleasant, gentlemanly looking young man, who told me that the officers of the company had not been elected yet. He expected to get some rank, and evidently desired a Captain's commission. He was sanguine of success in the struggle. Soon I noticed the troops bundling up in overcoats, &c. Their military caps were hidden carefully, and others took their place. Not the slightest feature of the military appearance remained.

"What's all this for?" said I.

"Why we are coming to Cameron. That is a Union place, and it won't do to let them know we are going on."

"Surely you are not going to run through the town like a dog with his tail between his legs?"

"Why, *we* are not afraid; but, then, if they should see us they might find out that others were coming on to morrow and might stop them, you know."

At Cameron were about a hundred men gathered to see the train come in. They gave three cheers for the Union and three groans for JEFF. DAVIS. Our S. C. A. troops saw the odds, and allowed it to soothe them into perfect quietness. I could not cheer with them, but I had with me a few copies of a military book which I was bringing on. It had the glorious old flag on the cover. I quietly walked to the rear platform, and as we started, tossed them into the crowd, with as suitable an exhortation to stand by it as could be compressed into four words—this being the length of time I was within hearing distance. As we whirled around the curve, I saw them gathering around to examine the articles.

As soon as we left Cameron, the brave soldier boys threw off their cloaks, and appeared as vain as infant peacocks. Well! I do not blame them, for most of them looked as though they never had the like of such clothes before. Indeed, candor compels me to say that I have seen as pretty strutting on Broadway—stripes down the legs are *so* lovely. I regret to say that in three hours from that time *twenty-four* out of the thirty-one *were dead drunk*.

We reached Harper's Ferry at 11 o'clock to-day. There were fewer troops to be seen than I expected, though all the opportunity I had was from the station platform. The Arsenal was much less damaged than I supposed. One end was thoroughly burned out, but the other end did not appear to be at all injured. The whole rubbish has been cleared away, and part of the building is used as barracks for the troops. I was told by an officer there that one thousand troops had been received from Alabama that morning. The only means of verifying the statement was the fact that there were about that number of ununiformed, very ill-drilled men, marching off up the hill. All the men that I saw were very poorly uniformed, but well armed; usually, one company would merely have hats alike, another, uniform shirts. Hardly a company was in full and *substantial* uniform. They were dirty and disagreeable. The belts were stolen United States belts, and as they could not cut the letters from the plates, they turned the belts upside down, symbolical of what they are *trying to do* with the nation at large.

It has often been stated to me by Southerners that their army was one of *gentlemen*, while ours was the dregs of our cities. So far as I have seen, however, the Northern troops are far more intelligent, refined and moral than the Southern. Where you hear one oath in a Northern Regiment, (I care not if it is the worst one from New York,) you can hear a thousand in the Southern. There are, doubtless, Southern Regiments like our Seventh, composed of the wealthier classes, but I have not met them. I have seen none that would compare with our Maine, Vermont or Massachusetts boys—none that I should advise to a comparison with the Twentieth Ulster County boys, whom we laughed at a little when they first came into the Park, but whom we learned to respect, in spite of a little hay seed.

Much ado was made at the Ferry on the arrival of the 31 Wheelingites, more than was necessary, I thought. The bridges were all well guarded, and sentinels were posted on all the surrounding hills. I could see no batteries anywhere, although from the position of troops there were doubtless some. They were taking three large cannon from a freight car, but where they came from I could not learn.

One hundred men were packed on our train and taken to the Point of Rocks, twelve miles below Harper's Ferry, at the Junction of the Winchester and Potomac Railroad. Apparently they were to guard the bridge.

All trains are searched here or at Harper's Ferry for contraband goods and Abolitionists. We were, however, late, and the confusion of embarking and disembarking the troops saved us the ceremony. The officer passed through the train glancing at the passengers merely. As he went out, some one shouted, "Did you find any Abolitionists?" "No; I reckon none would come in this train; there are too many of our boys on hand." The whistle sounded, and the secession army was left behind.

I should have remarked that, while at Wheeling, I saw five of the New-Orleans City cars (about which there has been some newspaper talk) shipped on a small steamer bound direct to New-Orleans. The Captain anticipated no difficulty at Cairo, as he should take no contraband goods. Yours, truly,

W. A.

LETTER FROM THE ELMIRA CAMP.

THE TROOPS THERE AND WHAT THEY ARE DOING.

CAMP OF THE TWENTY-FIRST REGIMENT, BARRACKS No. 4, ELMIRA, May 22d, 1861.

There are now seven regiments fully organized at this military rendezvous, comprising seventy companies. Enough companies remain to form nearly two regiments more, making nine in all. The organized regiments are as follows: Buffalo Regiment, Col. Rodgers; Onondaga Regiment, Col. Walrath; Rochester Regiment, Col. Quimby; Southern Tier Regiment, Col. Hoffman; Oswego Regiment, Col. Sullivan; Utica Regiment, Col. Christian; Cayuga Regiment, Col. Clark.

Last week the commissioned officers of the Twenty-first (Buffalo) Regiment elected the following as their field-officers: Colonel—Wm. F. Rodgers; Lieutenant-Colonel—A. R. Root; Major—Wm. H. Drew; Adjutant—C. W. Sternburg; Quarter-Master—H. P. Clinton; Sergeant-Major—Geo. M. Love; Surgeon—Dr. Charles H. Wilcox; Surgeon's Mate—Dr. J. A. Peters.

The Buffalo Regiment went into barracks last week. The place selected is the old fair ground, situate a mile and a half from the village, and is the very best in the neighborhood. It consists of a meadow, on the southerly side of the main road leading from the village, and extends from the road to the Chemung River. The ground gently slopes, both from the main road and the river, and adds much to the convenience and beauty of the situation. The entire camp-ground comprises sixty acres, and affords the best possible field for parade and drill.

In this field, nearly midway between the road and the river, twenty barrack buildings have been erected for the troops, each 16 by 90 feet in dimensions, and 12 feet high; each building accommodating one company. On each side are arranged ten bunks, two occupying a bunk; each barrack affording ample sleeping accommodations for eighty men. They are all ventilated from the roof, well lighted, and each warmed by a stove.

In the rear of these buildings are the kitchens and mess rooms. The mess rooms are on each side of the kitchen, containing long tables and seats, one table for each company, and capable of seating at the tables two regiments. The cooking is done by steam, and the food is of good quality and abundant. The river affords facilities both for fishing and bathing, and the troops are not slow to avail themselves of these recreations. The Oswego Regiment are barracked with the Buffalo Regiment, these two regiments occupying the whole ground.

The Buffalo Regiment have been inspected and mustered into the United States service. Their uniform differs from that of any other volunteer regiment in the State. It consists of gray pants with a black side stripe, gray jacket and cap, and blue-black overcoat. The uniform was made by the Messrs ARNOUX, of your City, and gives entire satisfaction both to the officers and men.

Previous to going into barracks desertions were quite frequent. This was owing to the troops being quartered any and everywhere, so that it was impossible to exercise any control over them. This is now, however, remedied, and I have heard of no desertions since we have been in these barracks. It is now impossible for a soldier to desert, as the whole regiment is uniformed, and the barracks are guarded by ninety men, night and day, and no soldier can pass the sentinels without a written order from an officer.

Two great evils with which officers of new recruits have to contend are restlessness and impatience. The troops do not seem to understand that time, as well as the most rigid discipline, are necessary to fit them for the duties of a soldier. Enthusiastic for the cause in which they have volunteered, they want to march by the shortest and quickest route from their plows, workshops, and counting rooms to the battle-field. To be a good soldier needs a long experience of camp life and camp duty. Time and patience are equally necessary as courage, and without them proficiency can never be attained.

Most of the various companies now here, having been formed into regiments, have yet to be formed into divisions and brigades, and Major and Brigadier-Generals appointed. Maj. Gen. JAMES S. WADSWORTH will probably be assigned to the command of the divisions to be organized out of the regiments at this rendezvous. The division will be formed into two brigades, and a Brigadier-General for each. Major J. J. PECK, of Syracuse, is mentioned as one of the Brigadier Generals. He is a graduate of West Point Military Academy, and served with distinction in the Mexican War.

The Syracuse Regiment leave on Saturday, for Washington, and the other regiments are anxiously waiting marching orders. Divine service was held on our parade ground last Sabbath morning in presence of the whole regiment, and services will be held regularly every Sabbath, the clergymen of this village officiating until a chaplain is elected for our regiment.

The camp is now well disciplined and organized. Improvement is daily made in military tactics, and the troops better understand the duties devolving up on them.

VOLUNTEER.

PRIVATE LETTERS FROM TENNESSEE AND KENTUCKY.

Extract from a Letter dated Murfreesboro, Tenn. May 18, 1861.

I had hoped there was sense enough left in this country to avoid a war of sections, but I was mistaken. Of the result, so far as the South is concerned, I have not the slightest doubt. The whole Continent of America combined could not conquer the South, united as she now is. As the papers do nothing but lie, I will give you a few facts:

Virginia has now under arms	65,000
Tennessee, in 20 days, will have	55,000
South Carolina now has over	30,000
North Carolina	50,000
Georgia, about	60,000
Alabama, about	30,000
Mississippi, about	40,000
Louisiana, about	30,000
Total	360,000

Leaving Texas and Arkansas with about 40,000 now in arms to protect themselves, about 100,000 troops are now in the field, splendidly armed and equipped, and the rest are under constant drill, and ready to move at an hour's notice.

In addition to the above movable forces, the South has about the same number under arms and constant drill, as home guards, ready for the battle field, if the war alarum comes anywhere near their homes. At the same time probably 200,000 women and as many more boys, from 12 to 18 years old, are learning, by daily practice, how to use skillfully the revolver and musket.

Such a people can never be conquered. The Abolition idea of starving the South is a complete farce, and its only consequence will be to ruin the West, as the South will now enter upon her true policy, which always has been to feed its own population.

If no sudden and unlooked-for blight should cut off our crops, the South will raise grain enough to last two years. The wheat here will be reaped in twenty days, and never saw a better prospect. Flour is now worth $7 per barrel, corn 60 cents per bushel, beef 6 cents per lb., butter 15 cents per lb., Spring chickens this morning, $1 80 per dozen, strawberries 5 cents per quart, &c., &c. Here in Murfreesboro' these are awful famine prices.

I write you these things to show the folly of newspaper and telegraphic lies. I never saw such unanimity of feeling and purpose as now pervades the whole South. The strongest Union men of Tennessee are now in the army, and the strongest Secessionists among us; and so it is everywhere.

When the North has spent one thousand millions or so, and wasted blood as well as treasure enough to have done wonders, if devoted to any good purpose, she will be glad to acknowledge the independence of the South, and close this unnatural contest. But, in the meantime Southern trade and commerce will have found new channels, and will never return to fill the coffers of the North, because Abolitionism has fastened a deadly hatred that will grow deeper and deeper as the war proceeds. Excuse me for writing you so long a letter, and believe me, &c., &c.

——, Ky, Friday, May 10, 1861.

MY DEAR FRIEND: Even at the risk of trespassing upon your time, (which must necessarily at the present be wholly occupied with business of vital importance,) I obtrude myself into your presence on the behalf of Kentucky, our gloriously loyal State, and my home.

I am here in hourly communication with those who know her fealty and loyalty, and as newspapers are altogether unreliable, I want to state to you—who can understand and appreciate it—*her true position*.

The late vote for candidates to a Border Convention is so overwhelmingly Union, that it cannot be misunderstood.

Kentucky has some sixty thousand of her sons in Indiana, nearly as many in Illinois and Missouri; all her best interests and affections lie here, and she has no intention to sever the ties that link her to the Constitution and to them. Her position is both trying and peculiar, and it does seem to me that it is not at all appreciated or considered. The lovers of law and order are fighting the Union battle nobly, not only against the efforts of the South to draw her to them, and the few but reckless Disunionists at home, who have nothing to lose and think they have something to gain—but against some of her own rulers. And alas! also against the want of sympathy and support from the Government to which she is clinging with a tenacity that nothing but being driven out, will destroy.

Our Governor and Legislature were elected two years since, on the usual local political issues, but they are our legal rulers, and we are anxious to preserve ourselves from any attempt to subvert our State, as well as our General Government. The Governor is equally under the influence of BRECKINRIDGE, and whisky—equally mischievous and despicable. The Legislature has a majority of *true men*, and the people of their own districts are calling on the *false ones* to resign.

The Union men are resolved to conquer with constitutional weapons; indeed, they have provided no other. Kentucky resolved on *peace*—has never armed herself, and what few arms she has are, of course, placed by the Governor in the hands of a so called State Guard, in whom we have not perfect confidence that they will not turn them on the *unarmed* majority for their own vile and selfish ends. All respectable men and women were indignant and ashamed at the vulgar and improper reply of the Governor, (who was drunk, of course,) to the Government call for men. However, desirous to keep and make peace—*such* a reply did not represent their sentiments—nor does Mr. MAGOFFIN represent the State. We trust that he and BRECKINRIDGE will be obliged to resign. Another trial Kentucky has to bear,—perhaps to gallant men, the hardest of all—her very blood and existence came from Virginia, and now comes up to her the mortal cry for help!

Come to the rescue, they say, we are in danger! Come to the friends who would die in your defence! Stand up for the women of your blood and the home of your ancestors! These appeals are hard to resist, no matter how much our judgment condemns the course of the petitioners. 'Tis hard for gallant and brave men, and there are no more kind hearts and strong arms than we have in Kentucky; yet still Kentucky, the most loyal State, holds steadfast her allegiance. The North ought more to consider this. The Government should not press upon her the alternative of literally spilling her brothers' blood, or being driven out of the Union; and this she is resolved nothing *shall* do, unless this unhappy war becomes (as many Northern papers say it will and ought,) a mere Abolition raid.

We see in your leading papers, and hear from your pulpits and speakers, of such devilish designs on the lives property and honor, not only of Southern men, but of women and children, that we can scarcely believe they were spoken in a civilized land, among a Christian people, and of men born of woman, with chaste wives and pure daughters at their sides; and if such be the policy, I feel that it would be better to be of the suffering party, than *with* those who would inflict such horrors as would make our country infamous to all time.

We of Kentucky do not believe this, nor that we shall be compelled to resign our office as peacemaker. We know that Massachusetts, and, indeed, all the New-England States, refused to aid their country against a foreign invader, fed the enemy and warned them of their danger—not because of any such feelings as now press on Kentucky, but on account of *their* interrupted trade. Yet they were not compelled to the alternative of fighting or leaving the Union.

They are loyal now, no doubt, for their loyalty goes hand in hand with their prejudices—perhaps even their hatred. Kentucky is loyal in spite of the conflict of old associations, family affections, identical institutions, and generous promptings to take the weaker side, where those she loves best are calling upon her for succour. So, you see, I call our noble State the most loyal of them all.

I write all this to you, because I think you just and unprejudiced. You are often called to speak on such matters, and may do much good by calmly considering the state of things not known or too much *disregarded*.

I hope, my dear friend, that you will excuse this long, woman's letter, and let me know if it reaches you. As ever, truly yours.

STATE OF AFFAIRS IN THE SOUTH.

The Cincinnati *Commercial*, of May 22, publishes the following interesting information derived from Rev. J. A. REUBELT, Professor of German in the Southern University, Greenboro', Alabama. Prof. REUBELT left Greenboro' to avoid being drafted into the Southern army. He left Montgomery, Ala., *Saturday noon last*, traveling North to Atlanta, Chattanooga, Nashville and Louisville, reaching Cincinnati yesterday at 7 A. M. In his company was the engineer of the Mobile and Pensacola Railroad, with his wife and child, a Kentuckian by birth, who received warning that he was about to be drafted for Southern military service. This engineer came on as far as the Kentucky line, where the Professor and he parted company. From him be learned that the forces under BRAGG at Pensacola were on Tuesday last between 9,550 and 10,000. The great body of the rebels were at a point two miles and a half from Fort Pickens.

The correspondent of the London *Times* was treated to a great *fête*, Thursday night, May 16. The ball lasted till 3½ o'clock Friday morning, and ladies showered him with boquets.

Early Saturday morning last, JEFF. DAVIS and lady and Mr RUSSELL left Montgomery for Pensacola, the object being to inspect the defences there. The understanding among all parties, high and low, was that DAVIS would not visit Virginia or any of the Border States till Fort Pickens was in possession of the Confederate States of America. It was thought the battle at Pickens would commence on Sunday, and that its reduction could be effected in three days, that is by last night.

From Prof. REUBELT we gathered a variety of reliable Southern intelligence. He has been in the South four years, and the last year in Greensboro and vicinity. At the beginning of the secession troubles he sent his wife to her relatives in Pennsylvania, whither he went forward by last night's 10 o'clock train. He was in the enjoyment of a salary of $2 500 per year, but was enabled to secure only enough of it with which to reach the North. On two small boxes of books he paid freight from Greensboro to Louisville $35

The Professor said that almost universally the present war was understood by the slaves *as something that pertained to them*. In many places the whip had given place to petting and persuasion, but that any attempts to reinstate the lash would be the sign for insurrections. The planters say but little of the matter, but it is well understood in all households that the servants are an element of danger of a formidable type.

Gold and silver were not to be had in Alabama at any price, and currency was bad, and taken with many misgivings. Whatever gold there may be, is in places known only to the wealthy planters.

Dr. WIGHTMAN, the President of the University, told Prof. REUBELT that the only safe men in the South, of foreigners, were unnaturalized Englishmen and Frenchmen. The life of a Northerner was worth no more than that of a dog. Any Northern man declining or hesitating to enlist in the Confederate forces would be instantly shot.

The crops were doing well; but the South, if cut off from Northern supplies, could not, in the most favorable of seasons, more than live. A less breadth of cotton had been sown; and if the war continued two years, the supply of cotton for foreign export would amount to just about nothing.

Among the more intelligent class of the population, it was seriously talked of, that, in case of any considerable reverses ensuing to the Confederate forces in the North, Cincinnati would be made the point of secret attack. A hundred men (such was one of the plans discussed) would visit the city, and, with well-arranged plans, would attempt its destruction by firing the dwellings and poisoning the reservoir of the Water Works.

A great deal of anxiety was felt in regard to forced drafts, in case the South was defeated in the first, second, or third great general engagement. In many localities the disinclination to go into the fight was felt and expressed. Prof. R. said it would be impossible to succeed in a third drafting, as in such a case the slaves left at home would have things all their own way, and the women and children would be slaughtered.

THE CHIVALRY AT THE SIEGE OF FORT SUMTER.

The following extracts from the official report of Lieut.-Col. RIPLEY, one of the rebel officers at the siege of Fort Sumter, are worth placing on record:

"Fort Sumter opened (the second day's firing) brisk and spitefully—paid special attention to Fort Moultrie, almost every shot grazing the parapet and crashing through the quarters. Our defences were still uninjured, and our losses trifling. Finding that I could spare men, and still keep the Channel Battery manned, the fire was somewhat increased, until about 9 o'clock on the morning of the 13th, smoke was seen to issue from the roof of the quarters of Fort Sumter, and it was evident that a conflagration had commenced. The entire Sumter Battery of Fort Moultrie *was manned at once, and worked with the utmost rapidity—officers and men vieing in their energy*. Capt. CALHOUN, First Lieuts. WAGNER, RHETT and PRESTON, Second Lieuts. SITGREAVES, MITCHELL and PARKER, of the Artillery, and Mr. F. D. BLAKE, Acting Engineer, all superintended the working of the guns, which were manned by detachments of Company B, relieved at times by detachments from Company A, with a skill and precision rarely excelled. Indeed, I doubt whether an artillery fire, at such a distance, with ordinary guns, has ever equaled it in precision.

The shot, both hot and cold, crushed into the quarters of Fort Sumter, and along the parapet, rendering the extinction of flames difficult, and lighting up new places to windward. It soon became evident that the enemy was worsted, but to ensure the result, *orders were passed to each of the batteries to redouble their fire*. Capt. HAMILTON, Capt. HALLONQUIST, and Lieutenants YATES and VALENTINE had anticipated the order, and Capt. BUTLER soon increased the rapidity of his mortar practice.

Nevertheless, from his casemates, the enemy still poured shot, thick and fast, upon Fort Moultrie, until about 12½ P. M., when his flag staff was cut away and it slackened.

The thick and stifling smoke rising from the ruins of his building told plainly that the time for surrender had nearly come. Nevertheless, he hoisted a new flag over the crest of his parapet, and our fire, which had been ordered to cease when his flag-staff fell, was reopened with all the vigor we could command."

In concluding his report, RIPLEY says:

I have the honor to enclose a return of the few wounded, a statement of shots fired, and such reports from the commanding officers as I have received."

FROM PENSACOLA.

A letter dated at Pensacola on May 15, and published in the Savannah *Republican*, says:

"Affairs at the forts appear to remain in *statu quo*, though Gen. BRAGG continues ominously silent in regard to his plans. Obstructions are being silently and systematically thrown into the channel, and the Navy-yard Dry-dock, a work said to have cost $1,000,000, is being put in a state of readiness to sink into the channel. It is thought that the Commander of Fort Pickens is fully advised of all that is transpiring by spies in our midst. Indeed, it is strongly suspected that a large number of persons resident at Pensacola are inimical to the Southern cause, and I learn that, Gen. BRAGG is so well assured of this, that he exercises a most rigid *surveillance* over all parties who attempt to visit either the Navy yard or any of the forts. There is a vague conjecture current that the Dry-dock is very speedily to be removed to the channel, so that the attempt to do so will be the signal for Commander BROWN to begin the attack. Whether there be any truth in the conjecture, I cannot say.

Notwithstanding the impatience of soldiers for a fight, and their murmurings at delay, I am disposed to think that Gen. BRAGG fully understands his business, and will proceed to act when all things have been matured for success. The interest of the Confederate States Government certainly demand that there should be no greater delay than is absolutely necessary to insure success—for the expense of retaining so large a body of men here, not to mention the risk to life from exposure to an uncongenial climate and the use of bad water, is a consideration of vital moment. I learn that the Confederates State flag has not yet been raised upon the public flag staff of Pensacola City; certainly it has not made its appearance there since I have been here. Some considerable indignation is expressed by the soldiers upon this subject, and the Georgia Volunteers only wait the proper authority to run up with their own hands the national emblem."

The Pensacola correspondent of the Mobile *Advertiser* writes under date of May 16:

Mr. RUSSELL, of the London *Times*, Mr. PAUL RAVESIES, Mr. T. B. LYNES and Mr. ALFRED BATES, who left Mobile Tuesday in a yacht for this place, were invited by a boarding officer from the United States fleet to accompany him yesterday to the flag ship of the squadron, to account for themselves and ship in forbidden waters. The interview was as pleasant and agreeable as the circumstances would admit of. Being in the enemy's jaws is not an enviable situation in these days of infamy and coercion. But in this instance, no danger was apprehended or injury intended. They were invited aboard all the ships of the squadron, and treated with marked deference and hospitality. The present state of things was discussed good naturedly, and the prevailing idea of the squadron that the Confederacy would be "wiped out"—dissolved like a temperance society—met with a stern rebuke by their Mobile guests. I have had only a few minutes' conversation with these gentlemen, and of course can give you but a poor account of their expedition. They had permission to visit Fort Pickens this evening and acquaint themselves with its entire arrangements; but as it was to be a secret, an inviolable secret, it will probably be declined by a portion of them; one of them may go, in courtesy to Mr. RUSSELL, their *compagnon du voyage*. This is, indeed, a privilege to grant an enemy. As to Mr. RUSSELL, probably some latitude will be allowed his correspondence. It wouldn't do for them to grant me such a privilege—by jingoes, I'd blow 'em—*couldn't help it, save my life*.

I neglected to mention that President DAVIS was accompanied in his visit to the army, yesterday, by his lady and Mrs. MALLORY. They dined with Gen. BRAGG.

Dr. LEVERT went to the Navy-yard this morning, and spent the day there and at Warrington.

The ladies of the "Ladies' Military Aid Society" have established a hospital, with the following officers:

First Superintendent, Mrs. Pauline Gonzales; Second Superintendent, Mrs. John Brosnaham, Sr; Secretary, Mrs. P. M. Hatch; Treasurer, Mrs. Scarritt.

Lieut. MAUDAUGH, of whom I have spoken several times, was permitted to leave his ship, and has sailed in the storeship *Supply*, for home.

The Montgomery *Mail* of May 18 says:

"Having returned this morning from Pensacola, where we have been for several days, we can assure our readers that the reports going to show that a battle will soon occur at Fort Pickens, are mere conjectures. Of the plans of any of those in command, nothing is known outside of head-quarters. We conversed with several officers from the camps, and they all assure us that nothing can certainly be known. Our own impression, formed while in Pensacola, is, that there will be no battle at all at Pickens; or, at least, that it is not now the intention of the Confederate authorities to attack it."

AFFAIRS IN TEXAS.

The Galveston *Civilian* of the 14th gives the following as explanatory of the reported Montgomery raid on the northern frontier of Texas:

"JAMES E. HARRISON, Esq, one of the late Commissioners to the Indian Nation, has returned to Austin, and the *State Gazette* says 'he thinks that there is ground for apprehending an incursion of the Black Republicans by way of the Indian country.'

The Chickasaw Indians having called on Gen. YOUNG for protection, through Gov. HARRIS, of the Indian Nation, the former crossed over Red River into the Indian Country at the head of some six or seven hundred Texans, and would pursue the twelve United States companies who had refused to deliver up their arms at the command of Gov. HARRIS, and were marching to Fort Leavenworth, in Kansas. Gen. YOUNG had some time ago been authorized to raise a regiment of one thousand men for the protection of the frontier of Texas. The *State Gazette* says, of the Texans who were going to reinforce Gen. YOUNG, that they were 'taking up their line of march for the Indian country, with the view of capturing the United States forts, and interposing an obstacle to the anticipated descent of a horde of Kansas freedom shriekers upon our Northern frontier.'

We suspect that Major MONTGOMERY, of the United States Army, lately in command at Fort Smith, has been confounded with the Kansas brigand of the same name. The United States troops from Fort Smith had retired by way of Fort Washita, we believe. Some thousands of Texans are doubtless on the frontier by this, and have taken all the necessary steps to defend the State against any incursions that may have been contemplated, if any has.

The San Antonio papers contain accounts of the departure of an expedition under Major VAN DORN, to capture the United States troops still remaining in Texas. The *Herald* says that Col. VAN DORN is marching a large force to the Leon, to intercept the regiment of United States troops under Col. REEVES, who are expected there in a day or two, on their way to the coast. Five city companies left San Antonio alone, viz: those of Capt. Duff, Capt. Maverick, Capt. Wilcox, Capt. Navarro and Capt. Kampmann. The last-named company is composed of recent Unionists, who are now heartily with the South. The Cavalry companies are those of Capt Fry, Capt. Pitts, Capt. Tobin, Capt. Nelson, Capt. Biggess, Capt. Ashby, Capt. Pyron and Capt. Walker, with Capt. Edgar's Artillery Company. Besides this force, the expedition consists of six companies of Col. HENRY E. MCCULLOCH'S Regiment of Mounted Riflemen, and Capts. PYRON'S and WALKER'S companies of FORD'S Regiment of Mounted Volunteers, also EDGAR'S Light Battery.

The moral effect of this force will be sufficient to prevent resistance on the part of the United States troops. Texas has carefully avoided a collision to arms, and will do nothing to produce one, if it can be avoided."

MATTERS IN MISSOURI.

The St. Louis papers publish the following documents:

To the People of the State of Missouri:

I take great pleasure in submitting to you the following paper, signed by Gen. PRICE, commanding the forces of the State, and by myself, on the part of the Government of the United States. It will be seen that the united forces of both governments are pledged to the maintenance of the peace of the State, and the defence of the rights and property of all persons, without distinction of party. This pledge, which both parties are fully authorized and empowered to give by the Governments which they represent, will be by both most religiously and sacredly kept, and, if necessary to put down evil disposed persons, the military powers of both Governments will be called out to enforce the terms of the honorable and amicable agreement which has been made. I therefore call upon all persons in this State to observe good order, and respect the rights of their fellow-citizens, and give them the assurance of protection and security in the most ample manner.

WM. S. HARNEY,
Brigadier General Commanding.

AGREEMENT BETWEEN GEN. HARNEY AND GEN. PRICE.

ST. LOUIS, May 21, 1861.

The undersigned, officers of the United States Government, and of the Government of the State of Missouri, for the purpose of removing misapprehensions and allaying public excitement, deem it proper to declare publicly, that they have this day had a personal interview, in this city, in which it has been understood, without the semblance of dissent on either part, that each of them has no other than a common object, equally interesting and important to every citizen of Missouri—that of restoring peace and good order to the people of the State in subordination to the laws of the General and State Governments.

It being thus understood, there seems no reason why every citizen should not confide in the proper officers of the State and General Governments to restore quiet; and, as the best means of offering no counter influences, we mutually recommend to all persons to respect each other's rights throughout the State, making no attempt to exercise unauthorized powers, as it is the determination of the proper authorities to suppress all unlawful proceedings, which can only disturb the public peace.

Gen. PRICE having, by commission, full authority over the militia of the State of Missouri, undertakes, with the sanction of the Governor of the State, already declared, to direct the whole power of the State officers to maintain order within the State among the people thereof; and Gen HARNEY publicly declares that this object being thus assured, he can have no occasion, as he has no wish, to make military movements which might otherwise create excitements and jealousies which he most earnestly desires to avoid.

We the undersigned, do therefore earnestly enjoin upon the people of the State to attend to their civil business of whatever sort it may be; and it is to be hoped that the unquiet elements, which have threatened so seriously to disturb the public peace, may soon subside and be remembered only to be deplored.

WM. S. HARNEY, Brig.-Gen. Commanding.
STERLING PRICE,
Maj. Gen. Missouri State Guard.

The following orders accompanied the commission appointing Capt. LYON to the Brigadier Generalship of the Missouri Volunteers:

ADJUTANT GENERAL'S OFFICE,
WASHINGTON, Tuesday, April 30, 1861.

Capt. Nathaniel Lyon, Second Infantry, Commanding at St. Louis:

SIR: The President of the United States directs that you enroll in the military service of the United States, the loyal citizens of St. Louis and vicinity, not exceeding, with those heretofore enlisted, ten thousand in number, for the purpose of maintaining the authority of the United States, and for the protection of the peaceable inhabitants of Missouri; and you will, if deemed necessary for that purpose, proclaim martial law in the city of St. Louis. The additional force hereby authorized, shall be discharged in part or in whole, if enlisted, as soon as it appears to you that there is no danger of an attempt on the part of the enemies of the Government to take military possession of the city of St. Louis, or put the city in the control of a combination against the Government of the United States; and whilst such additional force remains in the service, the same shall be governed by the rules and articles of war, and such special regulations as you may prescribe, and shall, like the force heretofore directed to be enrolled, be under your command.

L. THOMAS, Adjutant General.

THE PIRATES AT WORK.

IMPORTANT FROM NEW-ORLEANS.

The New-Orleans *Bee* of May 17, says:

"Last Wednesday night, as we were aware at the time, but were in no hurry to make public, the privateer *Calhoun*, fitted out in this port, hastened to the Balize on her important work, under command of the daring and veteran Captain JACK WILSON, having on board of his vessel several fine pieces of cannon, and one hundred intrepid men, provided with small arms and everything necessary for a successful cruise in the Gulf. The first fruits of her mission were very soon picked up, without much opposition, and were brought to the city yesterday morning, in the shape of a substantial bark, the *Ocean Eagle* from Portland, Maine, with a cargo of 3,147 casks of lime, worth several thousand dollars, independent of the value of the vessel.

Capt WILSON having sent the *Ocean Eagle* up under a prize crew, set out again for the Gulf after sundry other crafts, which, from accounts obtained, he had hopes of capturing near the Balize, and some of which be no doubt caught last night, and will send up this morning. Let the good work be prosecuted vigorously, and imitated by others.

The privateer *Music* captured a prize at or near Balize, which was brought up yesterday, in company with the prizes captured by the *Calhoun*. This was the ship *John Jarvis*.

The *Bee*, of May 18, says:

Several ships from Northern ports have, as we predicted would be the case, been captured, and were yesterday brought up to this port. Two of these prizes were fine ones, taken by the steamship privateer *V. H. Ivy*. The results of the first forty-eight hours' work may be set down at about $300,000. Pretty good luck for our bold cruisers.

And in the *Crescent* of May 17th, the following significant paragraph occurs:

There are one or two valuable cargoes of Calcutta goods now due on our coast. These cargoes are owned chiefly in Boston, and it was bruited about yesterday that the excursionists were looking out for them. There are several fine Black Republican merchant vessels now due from foreign ports. It would not surprise us to learn our excursionists would be paying their respects to them.

A BLOW AT COL. ANDERSON.

The New-Orleans *Picayune* publishes the following note:

NEW ORLEANS, May 16, 1861.

Major Anderson, late of Fort Sumter, S. C.:

SIR: You hold my three notes for $4,500 each, with about $1 000 accumulated interest, all due in the month of March, 1862, which notes were given in part payment of twenty-nine negroes, purchased of you in March. 1860. As I consider *fair play a jewel*, I take this method to notify you that I will not pay those notes; but, as I neither seek nor wish an advantage, I desire that you return me the notes and the money paid you, and the negroes shall be subject to your order, which you will find much improved by kind treatment, since they came into my possession.

I feel justified in giving you, and the public, this notice, as I do not consider it *fair play* that I should be held to pay for the very property you so opportunely dispossessed yourself of, and now seek to destroy both their value and usefulness to me. I ask no more than to cancel the sale, restore to you your property, and let each assume his original position; then your present efforts may be considered less selfish, because at your expense, and not mine.

JOHN G. COCKS.

FORT SUMTER AS IT IS.

The Providence *Journal* publishes the following description of Fort Sumter by a gentleman just returned from Charleston:

"The interest attached to Fort Sumter, and the conflicting accounts of its damaged condition, induced me to make every exertion to visit it. Accordingly the first favorable opportunity found me, in company with about one hundred other excursionists, on board the little steamer *Coffee*, bound to the renowned Sumter and other points of interest in the harbor. As we neared the fortress, all eyes were turned in the direction of its walls, to view the effects of the shot. As we came up from the westward the effects were not visible until we had passed around to the north side, fronting Fort Moultrie, and the Mount Pleasant and Sullivan's Island batteries. Here the impression of each shot was plainly visible, penetrating the brick wall to the depth of two or three bricks. At one point, apparently directly opposite to Fort Moultrie, the parapet of the wall was much injured, fully two feet being knocked off.

Proceeding around to the eastward, the northeastern angle showed but few marks, it being but partially exposed. The southeast and south sides, fronting as they did the Morris Island batteries, were terribly battered, though not permanently damaged. One port-hole was struck by two or three balls, and its edges badly broken, somewhat enlarging the aperture, but the injury did not extend to the inner wall. The parapet and loopholes which protected the wharf were somewhat, though not materially, damaged, by balls striking and crumbling the edges. Altogether, the damage to the outer walls was trifling, considering the severity and duration of the attack, and the heavy ordnance used against it, the heavy sixty-four pound balls only penetrating the outer brick wall, while beyond it were from five to ten feet of concrete which age had made nearly as permanent as the solid rock.

Our steamer came slowly to the wharf, a well-constructed pier, in front of the main entrance, and directly opposite to the iron battery on Morris Island. The stones in many parts of the wharf had been taken up, showing the course of the train of powder which ANDERSON had laid, and by which he might have blown up hundreds had a storming party attempted to land on his wharf. As the steamer touched the landing all jumped off, but were told by the sentinel that we were not allowed to land, but while he was parleying with one or two, the rest pushed on to the main entrance of the fort, but were there effectually stopped by the sentinel stationed at the door. Seeing the impossibility of entering there, I walked around the fort until I came to an open port hole, through which I managed to enter, and was allowed to walk about without molestation.

The first impression was that of utter ruin, and desolation. Heaps of broken brick, stone and mortar, lay scattered about in utter confusion. The walls of the officers' quarters, were not only riddled by the balls and shells, but every vestige of woodwork was entirely burned out, leaving but the bare and shattered walls of what had been previously fine brick dwellings. From their construction, I am constrained to believe that they were never intended to sustain a bombardment. If so, future engineers must certainly learn a lesson from it. About one hundred laborers were employed removing the damaged walls, all of which will have to be taken down, and be entirely remodelled and rebuilt, or else the casemates must be fitted up and occupied as quarters.

As the quarters extended from the southeast to the southwest side, they received the fire from the Sullivan's Island batteries, consequently the casemates on that side were comparatively uninjured, though two or three that were exposed were nearly demolished. Proceeding around the interior of the fort, we reached the casemates on the east side. Though these were not directly exposed, yet the indentations and broken bricks in the walls showed the effect of the bursting bombs, while occasionally an arch of the upper casemates was broken in. The lower casemates at the northeast angle, where ANDERSON maintained his fire the longest, were but slightly damaged. Nor were, indeed, the lower casemates on the north side much injured, although they were exposed to the severe fire of the Morris Island batteries. The second or upper tier of casemates seemed to take the fury of the cannonading, many being entirely destroyed, and nearly all of them will have to be rebuilt.

There were no guns mounted on the second tier, and those mounted on the upper tier were the heaviest, and, indeed, the only ones that were capable of throwing shells. From their position, they were much exposed to the fire from all quarters, and consequently many of them were dismounted. One heavy gun was dismounted while apparently in the very act of being fired, the ball striking it diagonally across the muzzle, breaking a portion off and so twisting the gun as to make it impossible to draw the heavy charge of grapeshot with which it was loaded. The west wall and casemates not being exposed, of course, received no material damage.

The yard, or inner inclosure, contains a space of two or more acres, well covered with the remains of the demolished buildings. A large furnace for heating shot was on the east side of the yard, and by the side of it stood the heavy ten-inch columbiad, fixed in a position pointing towards Castle Pinckney. A row of heavy guns which had never been used were lying on the ground. Four eight-inch columbiads had been mounted, for want of a better carriage, over a heavy log, the butts firmly planted in the ground, while the muzzles were pointed toward Morris Island. For some reason they were never used.

The remnant of the flag-staff, about twenty five feet, was still remaining, its top shattered by the balls. Near it was raised the rebels' staff, affixed to a heavy derrick, which had been formerly used for mounting cannon.

In the centre of the yard was the grave of poor DOYLE, who was unfortunately killed while saluting his country's flag on the evacuation of the fort. The spot is marked by a plain board with an inscription giving his name and age, and the manner of his death. On his grave were placed a bomb shell, cannon ball, some grape shot, and other munitions of war, emblamatical of his pursuits and reminding one of his last days.

The fort was garrisoned by about 200 regular soldiers, under the command of Col. HALINQUIST. They were mostly Irishmen, and by their appearance and manners, I should judge them to be of the lowest class. Some of the casemates have been fitted up roughly for them, but their situation was anything but comfortable.

As the steamboat's bell warned me of her approaching departure, I was under the necessity of closing my visit.

FROM HARPER'S FERRY.

A letter received in Boston from a member of the Light Artillery, dated at the Relay House, May 22, has these interesting paragraphs:

I went down to Harper's Ferry yesterday morning, (May 21st) on a coal train. These trains have to stop here and are searched, and we have made friends with the engineers, by giving them hot coffee and supper every afternoon. I asked one of them if I could go one trip with him, and he said I might, if I could get a frock and a pair of overalls, which were easily procured, and after smooching them with coal dust, I passed for quite a fireman. We reached the Ferry about 11 o'clock, when the train was stopped and searched. I trembled somewhat, and wished myself back to camp, fearful that some of the brakemen would expose me; but being fairly in for it, went to shoveling coal vigorously. We then went on to Cumberland, where we took a loaded train and started back. At the Ferry we were searched more sharply than before.

The troops have all left the Maryland side, and gone on the mountains on the Virginia side. Their tents look like white dots, the mountains being very high and steep. In the gorge, or the only place where any one can go up, they have planted two 32-pound cannon, commanding a space half a mile long and about fifty yards wide in the widest place. In my opinion it can be taken only by bombardment from the Maryland heights, and the rebels have as good cannon as we have. But they might be starved out in a short time. The breastworks for their picket guards would stand no show against our six-pounders, for we could knock them down as fast as they could put them up. I saw many of the troops, and they were but partly clothed, and looked dirty; the officers were very good looking men, and were well dressed. It is reported that the troops have plenty of muskets, but I do not believe it, for all I saw had nothing but shotguns. There were a great number of cavalry among them, and some fine looking horses. Hay is worth there *only* $45 per ton, and hard to get, even at that price.

We have just heard that that a corps of cavalry is forming at Loganville, about twelve miles from here, and if we are not ordered to Fortress Monroe, shall, we hope, have an opportunity to try our hand with them. We are also anxious to be sent to Culpeper Court House, where some seven thousand rebels are encamped.

THE REBEL FORCES IN VIRGINIA.

A letter to the Charleston *Courier*, dated at Winchester, May 13, gives the following particulars regarding the state of affairs in that section of Virginia, which our troops are now threatening:

"Approaching this locality, trains are daily encountered bearing away with them the valuable machinery of the workshops at Harper's Ferry—turning lathes, gun-stocking machines, barrel-boring implements, masses of gearing, and all the adjuncts of the manufacture of arms; provisions, fodder for animals, tents and tent furniture, brass field-pieces, grim-looking columbiads, and other articles incident to camp life and the bustle of war, load down long lines of freight cars which you pass, waiting to be transmitted to the scene of action.

At Manassas Gap Junction, the scene as we came through was particularly interesting and suggestive. The town, itself, may be "done" in a paragraph. Its original components are a hotel, two barns, a country residence built by an absquatulated Yankee, and a deformed wagon. Add to this a few clumps of woods, a good deal of meadow, an undulating surface, a small amount of railroad track, and a large amount of excruciating dirt, and you have Manassas Gap. Just now, however, the locality acquires additional importance as the head-quarters of Gen. COCKE, the commander of the forces in that district, and the rendezvous of a portion of the State troops under him; the former being an occupant of the aforesaid aboriginal's hut, and the latter of an adjoining barn. The officers quarter in the "Hotel"—an institution which in both details and generalities, would throw either MIXER or NICKERSON into perpetual convulsions.

The woods of the vicinity are occupied by the Powhattan and Black Horse troops of cavalry, two fine companies, composed of the flower of the neighboring country gentlemen.

Every man among them is independently rich. The Orderly Sergeant alone is worth $200,000, yet there they are sleeping upon the ground, currying their own horses, cooking their own food, building their own rude homes, and enduring the roughest hardships. These are not men to be easily whipped.

Gen. COCKE, the Commander-in-Chief, is a rigid disciplinarian. He exalts military duty to the utmost. Sentinels march before his door day and night, the soldiers are required to remove or touch their hats when speaking to their officers, and gentlemen, young and old, who own thousands of "God's broad acres," hold the horses of their official superiors, hat in hand, with as much deference as a well-bred courtier would attend the wants of his royal master.

Major BOYLE, the next officer in command, is the well-known physician of Washington City. He was driven from that place by the Black Republican myrmidons, but at once went to work organizing companies, and will probably repay with interest the indignities heaped upon him.

His lady is sharing the same privations of camp life with him. She is the same one who, when her house was surrounded and threatened by the mob, in the absence of her husband, sent word that she was alone in the house, but that she was armed, and would fill a coffin with the first man who opened the front door. The "brave" crowd retreated, but the courageous woman nevertheless sat up all night, revolver in hand, fearing that they would return.

Troops are daily passing through Manassas Gap in numbers large and small. Five hundred formed a portion of the train on which we came. They are a detachment of the Virginia Mountain Boys, and a more firm, hardy, solid, quiet, determined set of men never shouldered a musket.

The distance between Strasbourg—the station this side of Manassas Gap and Winchester—is eighteen miles, an interval over which the troops, in the absence of any other kind of conveyance, are compelled to march. A few of the poor fellows get pretty well fatigued in journeying through the dust, without the inspiration of even a drum, and have to take their baggage wagons; but the majority walk it out bravely, and find their reward in the approval of the fair ladies of Winchester, who receive them with almost "open arms."

While I am writing, a regiment of eleven hundred and sixty-six Alabamians are passing the door, screeching like a scalping party of Indians. The rain is pouring down in torrents, and the poor fellows are drenched to the skin, but they seem to care no more for water (without whisky) than a pig does for dirt. The entire regiment is a fine looking set of men, and the small hands and feet and delicate features of hundreds among them mark them as the blooded stock of the Southern race.

Two hundred servants attend the regiment, all well armed. Numbers of the citizens have thrown open their houses and offered to take them in for the night, in numbers varying from five to twenty, but most of the noble fellows prefer going to the hotels. They say, "We've plenty of money, and as Winchester is the last stopping place before we get into camp, might as well spend it here as anywhere else." On leaving Lynchburgh, a number of the ladies of that place presented the regiment with two hundred and fifty caps, and all along the route both officers and men have been the recipients of marked attentions from the tender sex. Taking the regiment altogether, as regards wealth, it represents not far from fifteen millions of dollars. One of the members alone is worth two millions, and in one company are three individuals, privates, worth half a million each, ten over a hundred thousand each, and twenty-two over fifty thousand. The balance are "small fry"—being worth insignificant sums like ten or twenty thousand dollars.

THE UNION FEELING IN WESTERN VIRGINIA.

The following letter to the Wheeling *Intelligencer*, dated at Clarksburgh, May 21, shows that the Union feeling is still alive in Western Virginia:

"Our town was all excitement last night, caused by the sudden appearance of sixty or seventy State troops, recruits from the country for the rebel army. About 4 o'clock in the evening a company came in from Romine's Mills. They marched up the street armed with rifles. In a short time another company came in from another portion of the County. The Romine company went out to meet the other, and they all marched down street together, under command of W. M. TURNER, NORVAL LEWIS, HUGH H. LEE, and W. P. COOPER.

Our citizens became much incensed about it, and about 6 o'clock the Court-house bell rang the alarm, and in a few minutes our two Union military companies, under command of Capt. A. C. MOORE and Capt. J. C. VANCE, were formed in line, drum beating and the Stars and Stripes flying, ready for action with what arms they could procure. This display frightened the Confeds terribly, and in a few minutes a proposition was received from them that, if we did not attack them, they would surrender their arms to us. Our boys were not all willing for that; they wanted to whip the Confeds, and take their arms from them.

Messengers were sent to the country, to bring in the Union men, and our cannon, which was a few miles from town, was also sent for.

About eight o'clock at night our men agreed that if the Confeds would stack their arms immediately, and leave in the morning, they would not be attacked. Accordingly the arms were given up, and our companies, after appointing a guard for the town, dispersed.

Tuesday morning—The town is alive this morning with Union men from the country, ready to defend their homes from the invaders, and protect the flag of their country.

Capt. MOORE'S and Capt. VANCE'S companies will probably leave for Wheeling on Friday, to muster into the service. Arms is what we want; we can defend ourselves if the arms were placed in our hands.

There are eight hundred Confederate troops at Grafton.

Whilst writing this, rebel troops are preparing to leave our place.

The Unionists are in fine spirits. Our people are loyal to the Government, and ready to fight for its maintenance.

EMPHATIC.

The *Pine and Palm*, JAMES REDPATH'S organ, has this contradiction of current rumors, which may be regarded as authoritative: JOHN BROWN, Jr., has never been in an "encampment of negroes, between Newcastle and Beaver," nor had one under his direction, nor been "plotting treason" there nor elsewhere recently. He has enough of his father's character to refuse to yield to any outside pressure when he knows that it is not pushing in the right direction. In what respect, pray, has this Government changed since it chased 200 colored men from Chicago? or flung poor LUCY, of Cleveland, back into the hell of Southern Slavery? Why should we fight its battles *yet?* JOHN BROWN, Jr., came to the East on business; and, while here, fully concurred in the views above given

ANOTHER FUGITIVE.

Mrs. WILLIAM MCDONALD, and five children, reached this city yesterday, having arrived the same day in the *Keystone State*, with other fugitives, from Virginia. Mrs. MCDONALD'S story is one that has often been repeated. Her husband, WM. MCDONALD, for a long time worked in the Brooklyn Navy-yard, as a ship carpenter, where he bore the character of an industrious man and a good citizen. Two years ago he accepted of an offer of work in the Gosport Navy-yard, at Portsmouth, Virginia, and went there, accompanied by his wife and five children. He had steady employment, and succeeded in saving about $500, which he placed in the Savings Bank at Portsmouth, of which TAZWELL TAYLOR is President. A few weeks ago, and just before the burning of the Navy-yard, he, in a private conversation with his fellow workmen, expressed a strong attachment for the Union, and the next day he received a notice to leave the State with his family forthwith. He left home for the purpose of making the necessary arrangements to leave, but did not return, and Mrs. MCDONALD supposes that he was murdered by the Secessionists. She waited for his coming until she received notice to leave, and then went to the Savings Bank to draw the money there deposited to enable her to leave. To her surprise, the President of the institution, Mr. TAYLOR, told her that she could have no money, but gave her some worthless shinplasters on the Bank of Virginia. As this was the best she could do, she received the worthless stuff, and through the aid of friends was enabled to take passage on the above steamer, leaving furniture and other property behind. She landed in Brooklyn penniless, and was kindly provided for temporarily by Coroner ALFRED S. HORTON, who will see that she does not suffer until benevolent citizens, who are better able, make some permanent provision for her support. Any person disposed to aid Mrs. McDONALD, can learn all particulars by calling at Coroner HORTON's office in Joralemon-street, at the rear of the City Hall.

EXTRA SESSION OF THE CONFEDERATES.

SIXTEENTH DAY.

MONTGOMERY, Thursday, May 16.

Congress assembled this morning at 11 o'clock. Prayer was offered by Rev. Mr. PETRIE.

The proceedings in public session yesterday were read and approved.

The only business on the public calendar was the bill reported by Mr. BROOKE, the Chairman of the Committee on Patents, to establish a Patent Office, and to provide for the granting and issuance of patents for new and useful discoveries, inventions, improvements and designs.

The bill was read by sections, and several amendments were proposed, and the time of reading of sections and delivery of remarks occupied about two hours. The bill occupies thirty-seven pages of government foolscap printing. It is in many of its features, very similar to the Patent Office law of the United States. It contained a section, which was stricken out, making an appropriation, to be expended by the Commissioner of Patents, in the collection of agricultural statistics, and for agricultural purposes. Some of the members regarded this section as opening the door to the collection and distribution of seeds and bulbous roots, which have proved such a source of wasteful and worthless expenditure under the old Government.

Mr. SMITH, of Alabama, was opposed to the section making an appropriation for the purpose designated. He desired that we should save our money for war expenses, and not expend a dollar of it for agricultural statistics and such worthless purposes.

Mr. WITHERS, of South Carolina, was also opposed to the section making provision for an appropriation for agricultural statistics. He said it was following the very bad example of the United States Government, and holding out encouragement for gatherers of seeds, compilers of statistics, and printers of such reports, to perplex the Government with such worthless affairs. He had had some experience with the rare and valuable seeds gathered by the Patent-Office, and although the land he cultivated was classed a poor land, he had employed fertilizers of approved quality and had never been able to make anything grow from seed obtained at the Patent-Office in Washington, except a few very common turnips. He has yet to hear of the first man who has been benefited or pleased with Patent-Office seed, and to hear of any one who has diligently read any of the Patent-Office reports.

Mr. REAGAN, of Texas, said that the section under discussion evidently pointed to the creation of an agricultural bureau, with a number of clerks, and would lead to a wasteful expenditure of the public funds. The whole system, under the United States Government was a humbug, and he had no reason to believe that it would result differently here. Besides, the franking privilege has been abolished, and if these papers were collected and printed, members could not afford to pay postage on them and forward them to their constituents.

Mr. BROOKE, of Miss. (who reported the bill,) sustained the section which was so warmly opposed, and said that the appropriation was not to exceed one thousand dollars, and there was not a word in the section which referred to seed. The appropriation was to be made out of the funds in the Patent Office to pay for the collection of agricultural information and statistics, which he thought would be serviceable, or at least satisfactory to the people. He did not expect that the reports would be published, but if they were placed in the Patent Office, they could readily be examined by those who desired to do so.

Mr. HEMPHILL, of Texas, said he differed with his colleague (Mr. REAGAN) and the gentleman from South Carolina (Judge WITHERS) in the value they placed on the agricultural reports published by the Patent Office at Washington. He had never sent to his constituents documents more eagerly read or more highly valued, and he had frequently received letters thanking him for sending them.

The discussion was continued for some time, but Congress voted the section out of the bill.

Other sections of the bill met with opposition, and some debate ensued.

Before the bill was read through, on motion of Mr. TOOMBS, its further consideration was postponed, and Congress went into secret session.

During the reading of the Patent office bill, and the discussion on it, Mr. JOSSELYN, the Private Secretary of the President, presented the following message from the President:

EXECUTIVE DEPARTMENT, May 18, 1861.

Hon. Howell Cobb. President of Congress:

SIR: I herewith transmit to Congress additional estimates of the Secretary of War.

JEFFERSON DAVIS.

The message and accompanying documents were referred to the Military Committee.

SEVENTEENTH DAY.

MONTGOMERY, Friday, May 17.

Congress met at 11 o'clock A. M., and after prayer was called to order by the President, Hon. HOWELL COBB. The journals of the previous day were read and confirmed.

The President laid before Congress the report of the proceedings of the Baptist Convention of Georgia.

Mr. T. R. R. COBB, of Georgia, moved that the report and proceedings be entered on the journals without being read. The motion was agreed to.

Mr. OCHILTREE, of Texas, presented a memorial from the Texas and New-Orleans Railroad Company. He said he did not desire the memorial read, but simply to have it referred to the Military Commitee. It was accordingly referred.

Mr. CONRAD, of Louisiana, presented a claim for services rendered to the Government. It was referred to the Committee on Claims.

He also presented the petition of the presidents of several railroad companies in Louisiana, and also a bill entitled "An act to exempt from duty certain cars purchased by the New-Orleans and Carrollton Railroad Companies," which petition and bill were referred to the Finance Committee.

The next business on the public calendar was the resumption of the consideration of the act organizing and establishing a Patent-office.

The main or general features of the act are very nearly the same as the law of the United States. There is no provision made for the collection of statistics, or seeds, or bulbous roots, nor for the publication of such matter.

A material portion of the fifty first section of the bill being of special interest at this time and entirely different from anything in the United States law, we insert:

SEC. 51. *And be it further enacted,* That all patents heretofore granted and issued by the United States to any person or persons now a citizen or citizens of either of the States of this Confederacy, or of the States of Tennessee, Arkansas or South Carolina, or now held by assignment by any such citizen or citizens, shall continue in force for the term for which they were issued yet unexpired, and if assigned in part only to any citizen of this Confederacy, or the States aforesaid, shall continue in force for such part; provided, that such assignment has been made prior to the 4th day of February, 1861; provided, that nothing contained in this act shall be considered to recognize any renewal of a patent by the United States heretofore made, &c.

A debate sprang up on the reconsideration of the thirteenth section, (adopted on yesterday.) The portion objected to referred to actions brought for damages for violations of the Patent law. The words were: "It shall be in the power of the Court to render judgment for any sum above the amount found by such verdict, as the actual damages sustained by the plaintiff, not exceeding three times the amount thereof."

Mr. HEMPHILL, of Texas, who moved the reconsideration objected to that portion of the act. He regarded it as in opposition to the Constitution of the Confederate States, and was not disposed to confer such power upon judges after juries had awarded damages.

Mr. BROOKS, of Miss., said that this feature of the law was the same as was found in the United States law organizing the Patent Office, and he never before heard any objection urged against it, and did not regard the objections now made as having sufficient weight, compared with the necessity of such a provision, to induce him to favor its being stricken out. The clause, like many other provisions of the bill, is intended to protect industry or discovery in all their rights under the bill, and he regarded it as a proper protection to inventors against the too popular prejudice of the public against inventors and discoverers.

Mr. SPARROW, of La., objected to the clause, and said in the State of Louisiana the judgment of the Court always conformed to the verdict rendered by the juries.

Mr. GREGG, of Texas, said he thought the juries were more competent to assess the measure of damages, than judges or courts.

Mr. HARRIS, of Miss., objected to a reconsideration of the section. He thought the provision objected to was a good one, and would have a salutary effect.

Mr. HILL, of Ga., favored the section to which so much objection had been made. It had worked well under the old Patent law, and he was satisfied it would work well in the future.

The discussion was further continued, and the portion objected to was, on vote, stricken out.

On motion of Mr. COBB, which prevailed, the bill (twenty-eighth section) was amended as follows:

All applications by aliens to obtain patents for inventions, by patentees from foreign countries, shall be made within six months of their taking out a patent in their own countries; nor shall letters patent be granted to any alien whose Government is at war with the Confederate States.

Mr. HEMPHILL, of Texas, moved the adoption, which prevailed, of a section providing for the patenting of inventions by negroes.

The bill was then passed, and Congress went into secret session.

AN ACT to authorize a loan and the issue of Treasury notes and to prescribe the punishment for forging the same, and for forging certificates of stocks and bonds.

SECTION 1. *The Congress of the Confederate States of America do enact,* That the Secretary of the Treasury may, with the assent of the President of the Confederate States, issue $50,000,000 in bonds, payable at the expiration of twenty years from their date, and bearing a rate of interest not exceeding 8 per cent. per annum until they become payable, the said interest to be payable annually. The said bonds, after public advertisement in three newspapers within the Confederate States for six weeks, to be sold for specie, military stores, or for the proceeds of sales of raw produce or manufactured articles, to be paid in the form of specie or with foreign bills of exchange, in such manner and under such regulations as may be prescribed by the Secretary of the Treasury, with the assent of the President. But it shall be the duty of the Secretary of the Treasury to report, at its next ensuing session, to the Congress of the Confederate States, a precise statement of his transactions under this law. Nor shall the said bonds be issued in fractional parts of the hundred, or be exchanged by the said Secretary for Treasury notes or the notes of any bank, corporation, or individual, but only in the manner herein prescribed; provided that nothing herein contained shall be so construed as to prevent the Secretary of the Treasury from receiving foreign bills of exchange in payment of these bonds.

SEC. 2. *And be it further enacted,* That in lieu of bonds to an amount not exceeding $20,000,000, the Secretary of the Treasury, with the assent of the President, may issue Treasury notes to the same amount, without interest, and in denomination of not less than $5, the said notes to be receivable in payment of all debts or taxes due to the Confederate States, except the export duty on Cotton, or in exchange for the bonds herein authorized to be issued. The said notes shall be payable at the end of two years from the date of their issue in specie. The holders of said notes may at any time demand in exchange for them bonds of the Confederate States payable at the end of the year, and bearing an interest of eight per centum per annum, to be paid semi-annually. The Secretary of the Treasury is hereby authorized to issue the said bonds, but not in fractional parts of the hundred. But if, after the expiration of two years, when the Treasury notes shall be due, the Secretary of the Treasury shall advertise that he will redeem the same, then the privilege of funding shall cease after six months from the date of advertisement, unless there shall be a failure to pay the same on their presentation.

SEC. 3. *And be it further enacted,* That in lieu of the notes authorized by this act which may be redeemed, other notes may be issued within the period of ten years as aforesaid; provided, however, that the the amount of such notes outstanding, together with the stock in which the Treasury notes may have been funded under the provisions of this act shall not exceed the amount of $20,000,000. But the Secretary of the Treasury may, upon application of a holder of a bond thus funded, redeem it by giving in exchange Treasury notes issued under the provisions of this act to such extent as that the entire amount of notes then issued, together with the amount of the bonds in which they may have been funded, shall not exceed $20,000,000.

SEC. 4. *And be it further enacted,* That the faith of the Confederates States is hereby pledged to provide and establish sufficient revenues for the regular payment of the interest, and for the redemption of the said stock and Treasury notes. And the principal sum borrowed under the provisions of this act, and the interest thereon, as the same shall from time to time become due and payable, shall be paid out of any money in the Treasury not otherwise appropriated.

SEC. 5. *And be it further enacted,* That this act shall be deemed to contain all the provisions, limitations and penalties of the act entitled An Act to authorize the issue of Treasury notes, and to prescribe the punishment for forging the same, and for forging certificates of stocks, bonds or coupons, and approved March 9, 1861, which shall be considered parts of this act, save the 1st, 2d, and 10th sections, and save so much as relates to interest upon Treasury notes.

SEC. 6. *And be it further enacted,* That for the purpose of raising $10,000,000 within the present calendar year, and of providing for the ultimate redemption of the debt herein authorized to be contracted—the Secretary of the Treasury is hereby directed to collect information in regard to the value of the property, the revenue system, and the amount collected during the last fiscal year in each of the Confederate States and to report the same to Congress at its next session, so as to enable it to levy a fair, equal and convenient system of internal taxation, for the purpose of securing the payment of the interest and principal of the debt hereby authorized to be created in such manner as may fully discharge the obligation herein contracted by the pledge of the faith of the Confederate States, to pay the principal and interest of the said debt when due.

SEC. 7. *And be it further enacted,* That any State may pay into the Treasury, in anticipation of the tax aforesaid, any sum not less than $100,000, in specie or its equivalent; and if the same be paid on or before the 1st day of July next, the said State shall be allowed to set off the same, with 10 per cent. additional from the quota to be assessed upon the said State.

AN ACT to amend an act entitled "An act to fix the pay of the members of the Congress of the Confederate States of America." Approved March 11, 1861.

SECTION 1. *The Congress of the Confederate States of America do enact,* That the above entitled act, approved March 11, 1861, be so amended and construed as to provide that in computing the mileage to which members are entitled, the distance shall be estimated by the usual route of travel from the residence of the member to the place where Congress may assemble.

SEC. 2. *Be it further enacted,* That this act shall take effect and be of force from its passage.

AN ACT to organize further the Bureau of Superintendent of Public Printing.

SECTION 1. *The Congress of the Confederate States of America do enact,* That the salary of the Superintendent of Public Printing shall be $3,000, payable as other salaries of heads of bureaus in the several departments.

SEC. 2. The Superintendent of Public Printing shall be entitled to a messenger who shall receive a salary of $360 per annum.

SEC. 3. The publication of the laws and journals of Congress shall be exclusively under the direction of the Superintendent of Public Printing, subject to the supervision and control of the Attorney General, and the Superintendent may contract with the publishers of newspapers as to the terms of publication of the laws and journals, not exceeding in compensation the rates usually paid by other advertisers for similar work.

SEC. 4. The Superintendent shall have authority to contract by advertising for sealed proposals for all paper necessary to do all the printing ordered by Congress or either one of the Executive Departments. In all cases the contractor shall furnish the paper at such times and in such quantities as the Superintendent shall require, and shall give bond, with two good sureties, for the faithful performance of the contract.

SEC. 5. All orders for printing by Congress or any of the Executive Departments shall be sent to the Superintendent of Public Printing, to be by him delivered to the printer or contractor. And the printing, when completed, shall be returned to the Superintendent, to be received or rejected, and by him delivered according to the order.

SEC. 6. All laws and parts of laws militating against this act, be and the same are hereby repealed.

AN ACT *in relation to the Confederate Loan.*

Whereas, Under and by virtue of the act to raise money for the support of the Government, and to provide for the defence of the Confederate States of America, approved February 28, 1861, the Secretary of the Treasury did proceed to offer five millions of said loan conformably to the provisions of said act; and *whereas,* in many portions of the Confederate States the currency was and is composed of notes of banks which have suspended specie payment, not of necessity, but as a measure of public policy; and *whereas,* certain of said banks did agree to redeem in coin or its equivalent such of their notes as should be paid in by subscribers to said loan; and *whereas,* the Secretary of the Treasury, in view of the exigencies of the times, and with a desire to give to the people of all parts of the Confederate States the opportunity of subscribing to said loan, did authorize the Loan Commissioners to receive the notes of the banks hereinbefore referred to, and to avoid inconvenience, and the risk of transit, has authorized the said Loan Commissioners to deposit the moneys received by them in said banks. Now, therefore the Congress of the Confederate States of America do enact that all the acts and doings of the Secretary of the Treasury and his subordinate officers, and of the Loan Commissioners, consistent with the facts recited in the foregoing preamble, are hereby confirmed and made valid any law, usage, or custom to the contrary notwithstanding; and the said Secretary, his subordinate officers, and the Loan Commissioners, are hereby authorized to continue so to act in regard to the said loan, until the whole amount authorized by said act shall have been fully subscribed for, and their duties regarding the same shall have been determined; and the said Secretary is authorized to make and continue the deposits of moneys received, or to be received, on account of the said loan, in any of the said banks, and the Treasurer of the Confederate States is authorized to draw checks or warrants in said banks, on account of said deposits, payable either in coin or its equivalent, or in current bank notes, as the Secretary of the Treasury may direct.

A BILL *to be Entitled an Act Regulating the Sale of Prizes and the Distribution thereof.*

SECTION 1. The Congress of the Confederate States of America do enact, That all prizes of vessels and property captured by private armed ships, in pursuance of the Act passed by Congress, recognizing the existence of war between the United States and the Confederate States; and concerning letters of-marque, prizes and prize goods, which may be condemned in any Court of the Confederate States, and shall be sold at public auction by the Marshal of the District in which the same shall be condemned, within sixty days after the condemnation thereof, sufficient notice of the time and place and condition of sale being first given, on such day or days on such terms of credit, and in such lots or proportions as may be designated by the owner or owners, or agent of the owner or owners of the privateer which may have captured the same. *Provided,* That the term of such credit shall not exceed ninety days; and the said Marshal is hereby directed to take and receive from the purchaser or purchasers of such prize vessel and property, the money therefor, or his, her or their promissory notes with indorsers, to be approved by the owner or owners of the privateer, to the amount of the purchase, payable according to the terms thereof.

SEC. 2. That upon all duties, costs and charges being paid, according to law, the said Marshall shall, on demand, deliver and pay over to the owner and owners of the privateer, or to the agent of such owner or owners of the privateer which may have captured such prize vessel and property, a just and equal proportion of the funds received on account of the sale thereof, and of the promissory notes directed to be taken as aforesaid, to which the said owner or owners may be entitled, according to the articles of agreement between the said owner or owners, and the said officers and crew of the said privateer; and a just and equal proportion of the proceeds of the sale as aforesaid, shall, on demand, be also paid over by the said Marshal to the officers and crew of the said privateer or to their agent or agents And if there be no written agreement, it shall be the duty of the Marshal to pay over, in manner as aforesaid, one moiety of the proceeds of the sale of such prize vessel and property to the owner or owners of the privateer which may have captured the same, and the other moiety of the said proceeds to the agent or agents of the officers and crew of the said privateer, to be distributed according to law, or to any agreement by them made. *Provided* the said officers and crew, or their agent or agents, shall have first refunded to the owner or owners, or to the agent of the owner or owners of the privateer aforesaid, the full amount of advances which shall have been made by the owner or owners of the privateer, to the officers and crew thereof.

SEC. 3. That for the selling prize property, and receiving and paying over the proceeds as aforesaid, the Marshal shall be entitled to a commission of one per cent., and no more, first deducting all duties, costs, and charges, which may have accrued on said property: *Provided,* in no case of condemnation and sale of any one prize vessel and cargo, shall the commissions of the Marshal exceed two hundred and fifty dollars.

SEC. 4. That it shall be the duty of the Marshal, within fifteen days after any sale of prize property, to file in the office of the Clerk of the District Court of the District wherein such sale may be made, a just and true account of the sales of such prize property, and of all duties and charges thereon, together with a statement thereto annexed of the promissory notes taken on account thereof, which account shall be verified by the oath of the said Marshal; and if the said Marshal shall wilfully neglect, or refuse to file such document, he shall forfeit and pay the sum of five hundred dollars, for each omission or refusal as aforesaid, to be recovered in an action of debt, by any person interested in such sale, and suing for the same penalty, on account of the party or parties interested in the prize vessel or property sold as aforesaid, in any Court having cognizance thereof.

SEC. 5. That the owner or owners of any private armed vessel or vessels, or their agent or agents, may at any time before a libel shall be filed against any captured vessel or her cargo, remove the same from any port into which said prize vessel or property may be first brought, to any other port in the Confederate States, to be designated at the time of the removal as aforesaid, subject to the same restrictions and complying with the same regulations with respect to the payment of duties, which are provided by law in relation to other vessels arriving in port with cargoes subject to the payment of duties: *Provided,* That before such removal, the said captured property shall not have been attached at the suit of any adverse claimant, or a claim against the same have been interposed in behalf of the Confederate States.

AN ACT, *to be entitled an Act Relative to Telegraph Lines of the Confederate States:*

SECTION 1. The Congress of the Confederate States of America do enact that, during the existing war, the President be, and he is hereby authorized and empowered to take such control of such of the lines of telegraph in the Confederate States, and of such of the offices connected therewith, as will enable him effectually to supervise the communications passing through the same, to the end that no communications shall be conveyed of the military operations of the Government to endanger the success of such operations, nor any communication calculated to injure the cause of the Confederate States or to give aid and comfort to their enemies.

SEC. 2. The President shall appoint trustworthy agents in such offices, and at such points on the various lines as he may think fit, whose duty it shall be to supervise all communications sent or passing through said lines, and to prevent the transmission of any communication deemed to be detrimental to the public service.

SEC. 3. In case the owners and managers of said lines shall refuse to permit such supervision, or shall fail or refuse to keep up and continue the business on said lines, the President is hereby empowered to take possession of the same for the purposes aforesaid.

SEC. 4. The President shall from time to time issue instructions to the agents appointed, and to the operators of the various lines, to regulate the transmission of communications touching the operations of the Government or calculated to affect the public welfare.

SEC. 5. That the President, at his discretion, may employ the operators of the lines as the agents of the Government, so that, as in all other respects, there may be as little interference with the business and management of such lines as may be compatible with the public interest.

SEC. 6. That the compensation of the agents appointed under this act, where such agents are not officers of the Company, and the expense attending the execution of the provisions of this act, shall be paid out of the Treasury.

SEC. 7. That no communications in cypher, nor enigmatical or other doubtful communications shall be transmitted, unless the person sending the same shall be known to the agent of the Government to be trustworthy, nor until the real purport of said communication shall be explained to said agent.

SEC. 8. That the President is hereby authorized, whenever it may be found necessary or advisable for the successful prosecution of the war, to extend existing lines of telegraph or make connections between the same, the expense of constructing such additional lines to be paid out of any money in the treasury not otherwise appropriated.

SEC. 9. That all present and future officers of the telegraph lines engaged in receiving and transmitting intelligence within the Confederate States, shall, as soon as practicable after the passage of this act, or after their appointment, take and subscribe before any judicial officer of any one of the Confederate States, the following oath: "I, A. B., do solemnly swear that I will support and maintain the Constitution of the Confederate States of America, and will not knowingly, directly or indirectly, transmit through the telegraph any communication or information calculated to injure the cause of the Confederate States, or to give aid or comfort to their enemies."

SEC. 10. That if any person shall knowingly send or transmit any message or communication touching the military operations of the Government without the same being first submitted to the inspection of the agent of the Government, or any message calculated to aid and promote the cause of the enemies of the Confederate States, he shall be subject to indictment in the District Court of the Confederate States, and on conviction shall be fined in a sum not less than $500 and imprisoned for a term not less than one year.

All the acts or bills I send have been passed into laws, and the secrecy removed from them.

EIGHTEENTH DAY.

MONTGOMERY, Saturday, May 18.

Congress met this morning at 11 o'clock. After prayer, the journals of yesterday were read, and approved.

Mr. STEPHENS, of Georgia, offered the following bill: "*A bill to be entitled an act to admit the State of Arkansas into the Confederacy.*

The people of the State of Arkansas, in sovereign convention, having passed an ordinance dissolving their political connection with the United States, and another ordinance adopting and ratifying the Constitution for the provisional government of the Confederate States of America: Therefore,

The Congress of the Confederate States of America so enact, That the State of Arkansas be and is hereby admitted into this Confederacy upon an equal footing with the other States, under the Constitution for the provisional government for the same."

Mr. STEPHENS moved that the bill be put upon its passage, and that the vote on it be taken by States.

Mr. WITHERS, of South Carolina, said he presumed the official evidence of the passage of an ordinance of secession by the State of Arkansas was in this Convention, and he desired to have the fact so announced.

Mr. STEPHENS, of Georgia, said that all the official papers were here.

The President stated that the gentleman from Georgia (Mr. STEPHENS) had in his possession the ordinance of secession adopted by the Convention of Arkansas, and also the ordinance adopting the Provisional Constitution.

Mr. WITHERS—I am satisfied. It is always best to know that the official papers are present.

On the call of States the vote in favor of the admission of Arkansas was unanimous.

On motion of Mr. STEPHENS, the delegates from Arkansas were duly sworn in and took their seats.

The delegates are:

R. W. JOHNSON, of Pine Bluff.
A. RUST, of Little Rock.
A. H. GARLAND, of Little Rock.
W. W. WATKINS, of Carrollton.
H. F. THOMASSON, of Van Buren.

The latter-named gentleman was not present, but is expected here in a day or two.

On motion of Mr. STEPHENS, the President was instructed to appoint one additional member on the Committees on Indian Affairs, Postal Affairs, Public Lands, and on Commerce.

Mr. KENNER then moved that Congress go into secret session.

THE SECESSION OF NORTH CAROLINA.

The report that the State Convention of North Carolina had unanimously passed an ordinance of secession, is confirmed. We find full report of the proceedings in the Richmond *Examiner.* The ordinance passed immediately after the Convention assembled on Monday. We subjoin the main portion of the proceedings, and a brief account of the scenes that ensued:

Mr. MEARES suggested that the Convention adopt the rules of the Convention of 1835.

Mr. BIGGS thought no time ought to be spent in adopting any form of rules; the Convention ought to pass an Ordinance of Secession immediately; he would listen to no delay, and hoped the Convention would not.

Mr. CRAIG concurred with Mr. BIGGS. There was perfect unity of sentiment on the subject throughout the State. This was an auspicious day for such a declaration. Mr. CRAIG said he held in his hand an ordinance of separation, which he would introduce to the Convention.

Mr. BADGER's paper, which was also an Ordinance of Secession, having been previously handed in, was read first.

Mr. RAYNER thought that debate might probably ensue upon the adoption of the ordinance, and that, in order that the action of his Convention might go forth with one voice and tongue, moved the Convention to go into secret session.

The question was discussed, and, by a large majority, the Convention determined to pass the ordinance in open session. The only difference in the Convention on the subject was upon the mere wording of the ordinance. Mr. LEAK was willing to embrace either. He would prefer an ordinance that provided for going into the Southern Confederacy at the same time that it provided for going out of the old Union.

Mr. BADGER thought the difference of views on the form of the ordinance to be adopted might be reconciled by blending the two into one series, and so amending the preamble as to remove all difficulties.

After much discussion, in which the members generally participated, the present feeling seemed in favor of Mr. CRAIG's ordinance. On the vote being taken, Mr. CRAIG's ordinance was passed by the unanimous vote of the Convention—not a single member voting negatively.

Upon the announcement of the vote a general shout went up from lobby, gallery and hall, and if there was anything unparliamentary in the demonstration, no one could tell who began it, or who it was that participated most freely in it. The ladies were enthusiastic; some were waving handkerchiefs, some were smiling, and some were shedding tears of gratitude for their deliverance from the Government of those who would oppress them.

The Ellis Artillery belched forth the announcement in a round of 100 guns in honor of the Old North State. The church bells all joined in the song of deliverance. No pen can describe the enthusiasm that prevails. It can only be conceived by him who has studied the patient suffering of the oppressed Jews while in the land of bondage, and the joys which they felt when they reached the land of promise.

The following is the ordinance as passed:

"We, the people of the State of North Carolina, in convention assembled, do declare and ordain and it is hereby declared and ordained, that the ordinance adopted by the State of North Carolina, in the convention of 1789, whereby the Constitution of the United States was ratified and adopted, and also all acts and parts of acts of the General Assembly, ratifying and adopting amendments to the said Constitution, are hereby repealed, rescinded, and abrogated.

We do further declare and ordain that the Union now subsisting between the State of North Carolina and the other States, under the title of the United States of America, is hereby dissolved, and that the State of North Carolina is in the full possession and exercise of all those rights of sovereignty which belong and appertain to a free and independent State.

Done at Raleigh, 20th day of May, in the year of our Lord 1861"

The following ordinance was also passed:

"We, the people of North Carolina, in convention assembled, do declare and ordain, and it is hereby declared and ordained, that the State of North Carolina does hereby assent to and ratify the 'Constitution for the Provisional Government of the Confederate States of America,' adopted at Montgomery, in the State of Alabama, on the 8th of February, 1861, by the Convention of Delegates from the States of South Carolina, Georgia, Florida, Alabama, Mississippi and Louisiana, and that North Carolina will enter into the federal association of States upon the terms therein proposed, when admitted by the Congress or any competent authority of the Confederate States.

Done at Raleigh, 20th day of May, in the year of our Lord 1861."

THE BLOCKADE.

The Washington *Intelligencer* makes this semi-official announcement:

"To prevent misapprehension in regard to the blockade of the ports ordered by the Proclamation of the President, it is proper to make known that the fifteen days allowed for the departure of vessels from ports the blockade of which may have begun will count from the date of notice of the blockade from the commander of the blockading force. If, therefore, a departing vessel shall appear at the station of the blockading force before the expiration of the fifteen days she will be allowed to proceed to her destination; otherwise, she will be warned to return, and will be captured if she again attempts to leave.

Several captures having been made to Hampton Roads before the expiration of the fifteen days referred to, restitution in such cases has been ordered."

The Charleston *Courier* of May 20, says:

The steamship *Niagara* has not been near this Bar since Tuesday last. On the evening of that day the steamship *Huntsville,* one of LINCOLN's armed transports, appeared off this port, and no doubt delivered orders to the *Niagara* to proceed to some other station. This is certainly an extraordinary mode of attempting a blockade, and is likely to bring up some questions for the Washington Government to settle, as we understand that a claim will be made for loss sustained by several owners of British shipping who had their vessels ordered off from this port by the *Niagara,* and by which occurrence they lost a valuable freight, and since which other British vessels have come in and obtained most valuable charters, the entrance to the port being unobstructed. We have heard from all points along the coast from Georgetown, S. C., to Savannah, and nothing in the shape of a war vessel has been noticed for several days

A LUCID AND PATRIOTIC CORRESPONDENCE.

The appended curious correspondence appears in the Charleston papers. The closing paragraph of Col. RIPLEY's letter is worthy the study of all schoolboys:

HEAD-QUARTERS, BATTALION OF ARTILLERY, S C A., FORT SUMTER, May 13 1861.

To His Excellency, Hon. F. W. Pickens, Governor of South Carolina:

SIR: I have the honor to place in your hands the Flag of South Carolina, which, flying on Fort Moultrie with that of the Southern Confederacy, was the signal for general action on the 12th and 13th ultimo

This flag was presented to the garrison of Fort Moultrie in February last, while South Carolina was an independent State, by three ladies of Charleston, Mrs. CHAS. A. SCANLAN, Mrs. JULIA KUNDHARDT and Miss KATE HALL. It was worn upon that fort until replaced by the Confederate Ensign, and rehoisted with the last upon the occasion alluded to

During the action it was four times perforated by the shots from this fort, three of which are still visible. The fourth was cut out by a prominent citizen of Virginia who wish to show to the people of his State a tangible evidence of the battle

I am, very respectfully, your obedient servant,
R. S. RIPLEY,
Lieutenant Colonel Artillery Commanding.

STATE OF SOUTH CAROLINA, HEAD-QUARTERS, Tuesday, May 14, 1861.

To Lieut.-Col. Ripley:

SIR: I received yours, with the Flag you delivered to me, and I will keep it as a suitable memorial of the gallant and intrepid bearing of yourself, and the noble garrison under your immediate command in Fort Moultrie. It was confidently asserted by high military authority that Fort Moultrie would be nothing but a "slaughter pen" under the fire of Fort Sumter. Many believed it, and therefore I think your garrison deserves the higher credit for meeting with eagerness the conflict of the 12th and 13th ultimo.

You always said that you could stand fire as long as Major ANDERSON, and your eye always kindled with enthusiasm for the day of trial. That day did come and you proved yourself his *superior* in every military point of view.

The flag you have delivered was shot through four times, and yet the flagstaff was never cut down, nor was the flag ever lowered.

Fort Moultrie is identified with the separate independence of South Carolina in 1776—when the flagstaff was cut down and when the heroic JASPER nailed it to the gun rod—and now it has become doubly dear to the heart of every Carolinian, in maintaining our second independence, and although this flag had been cut through and through by cannon balls, yet it continued to float in defiance and triumph under a bombardment of thirty three hours, and kissed the breeze in eager welcome, hoping it might waft the hostile fleet in sight up to a hospitable reception from the columbiads that lay under its haughty folds with your eager boys ready to draw the strings and let the world know that the old Fort of '76 was a fire, all ready to answer again for the independence of South Carolina

The flag shall be sacredly preserved, and the ladies who made it will be cherished in the hearts of the brave, as long as the Palmetto Flag shall wave without a stain.

I tender you personally, the thanks of the State, for the daring and patriotic manner in which you have served her from the 27th day of December last up to this time, on all occasions and under all circumstances.

With great regard,
Yours very respectfully, F. W. PICKENS.

MR. JOHN JANNEY GOES WITH HIS STATE.

Hon. JOHN JANNEY, who was President of the Virginia State Convention, was recently requested by the citizens of Berkeley County to become a candidate for Congress. He wrote the following letter in reply:

LEESBURGH Wednesday, May 15, 1861.

GENTLEMEN: I have this moment received your letter of the 14th inst., informing me that at a public meeting of the citizens of Berkeley County, held in Martinsburgh on the 13th inst., my name was announced as a candidate for Congress, and you express the hope that I will respond favorably to the nomination, and make my acceptance of it as public as possible, previous to the election, to be held on the 23d inst.

If the political condition of our country was now as it was two years ago, reasons of a private and personal character would oblige me to decline your nomination; but waiving all considerations of this kind, there are now existing the gravest causes of public character, which, in my judgment, make it my imperative duty to decline its acceptance without a moment's hesitation.

On the 23d inst. the people of Virginia are to cast their votes for the ratification or rejection of the ordinance of secession, adopted by the Convention on the 17th of April; and by the result it is now, and has long been, my fixed purpose to abide. My own opinions of past events have been as decided and firm as those of most men, and they have on all proper occasions been freely expressed; but I have now to deal with the practical issues which lie before us. The destiny of Virginia is my destiny, and with her I shall sink or swim.

Very respectfully, your fellow citizen,
JOHN JANNEY.

Messrs. CRAMER, HERRING, DORSY, MILLER, CURTIS, CONRAD, and others.

THE PHILADELPHIA NAVY YARD.

The Philadelphia *Ledger* of May 24, says:

"The Government have closed a contract for the purchase of the steamship *Flag,* formerly the *Phineas Sprague,* nearly ready for sea. The price paid for her is to be $85,000. This steamer was built in this city, a few years ago, and while belonging to the Philadelphia and Boston Steamship Company, gave general satisfaction. Since she has been at the Navy-yard, she has undergone numerous alterations, for the purpose of adapting her to war purposes. Nearly all her stores were put on board yesterday, and she will sail on Saturday."

Since the 19th of April last, over $100,000 worth of provisions and clothing have been received at this yard from New-York, the freight upon which has cost the Government about $5,000. If the Navy-yard here was made an inspecting or first class yard, this freight could be saved, and all the goods could be furnished by Philadelphia contractors. At present, provisions for the yard are furnished by Philadelphians, but have to be sent to New-York to be inspected, after which it is sent back to Philadelphia.

A Philadelphia firm has secured the contract for furnishing navy bread, and yesterday they commenced to deliver the first instalment of 100,000 pounds of the same.

The taking of testimony in the case of the prize ship *Gen. Parkhill* was concluded at the yard yesterday. The result of the investigation will be reported to Judge CADWALLADER.

Forty marines were sent away yesterday, and about the same number of new recruits received.

A PATRIOTIC CONSUL.

The following notice speaks for itself:

NOTICE TO AMERICAN SHIPMASTERS.—As the President of the United States has officially declared that certain States of the Union are in a condition of open rebellion against the Government, and as in time of war "treason" consists in giving aid and comfort to the enemy—

Therefore, I have to inform all masters of American vessels in the port of Havana, that this Consulate cannot give protection to any vessel claiming to be an American vessel that hoists the rebel flag or any part thereof

R. W. SHUFELDT, Consul-General.
United States Consulate, Havana, May 7, 1861.

POSITION OF GOV. BIGLER.

A few days since, while in Harrisburgh, Gov. BIGLER was called on for a speech. In the course of his remarks he referred to the known fact that he had not assisted in placing the present Administration in power, but that nevertheless, in the present contest, forced upon the country by men in arms against the constituted authorities, all past political differences were merged in the one great duty of upholding the Government and enforcing obedience to the Constitution and laws wherever rebellion against their sacred authority dared to show its audacious front It was a question between government and anarchy, that admitted of no two sides, no differing views, no doubt as to the line of duty, and upon the issue rested the vital result as to whether we have a home, or a country, or a government at all. In this mighty contest Pennsylvania, with a unanimity that was perfect, without a dissenting voice, had taken her noble position to restore and preserve that Union which had so prospered and blessed the land and raised this Republic to the head of the great nations of the earth; his lot was cast in that great patriotic State; her cause was his cause, her enemies were his enemies, her battles were his, and her liberties and protection he looked to in all future time for the guardianship of his home and his valued rights. He spoke of the uprising of the masses in such a cause as evidence that true patriotism glowed in every heart and as affording encouragement to the hope that all opposition to the Government would be speedily put down, and our Union placed again on its glorious career of prosperity, shedding its blessings upon a happy and united people."

THE INTEREST TO BE PAID ON MISSOURI STATE BONDS.

We have a certified copy of the bill to arm the State, passed at the recent session of the Missouri Legislature. It provides that all the money in the Treasury, or which may be recovered from the proceeds of the special tax of one tenth of one per cent. on the $100, levied to secure the completion of certain railways, shall be part of the military fund thus created, except the amount due in the month of June, 1861, on revenue bonds, and also to except a sufficiency to carry on the State Government, and pay the special appropriations to the Southwest Expedition, to the Blind Asylum, to the Deaf and Dumb Asylum, the Penitentiary, and two-thirds of the amount provided by law for the support of the Lunatic Asylum.

The last section is as follows:

SEC. 11. That the Fund Commissioners shall provide for the payment of interest on the bonds of the State, issued for the purpose of aiding the several railroad companies in this State, or for other purposes, by issuing bonds of the State as now provided by law, such amount thereof as will pay the accruing interest due the 1st day of July next; provided, that such bonds shall not be sold at a greater rate of discount than 10 per cent.

This act to take effect from its passage.

Approved May 11, 1861.

A VISIT TO MOUNT VERNON.

THE TOMB OF WASHINGTON UNMOLESTED.

Correspondence of the Philadelphia Inquirer.

WASHINGTON, Monday, May 20, 1861.

In order to determine the truth or falsity of the rumor of the removal of the remains of WASHINGTON from the tomb of Mount Vernon, Gen. SICKLES dispatched three messengers thither on Saturday morning. They left on horseback at 9 o'clock A. M., and crossed into Virginia. One-quarter of a mile beyond the bridge they met the first picket guard. They were mounted, and armed with breech-loading carbines, sabres and revolvers. The picket did not molest the party, as they stated they were simply travelers. Every two miles they met mounted scouts, similarly armed to the picket guard. At Alexandria they saw about six hundred troops. They were all well armed and equipped and seemed to drill well.

The party registered their names at the Mansion House, and ordered dinner to be ready at 5 P. M.; on their return they informed the landlord they were going to Mount Vernon, and that one of the party was to leave for Europe on the following Wednesday, and was desirous of denying the infamous rumor of the removal of WASHINGTON's remains On their departure they were questioned, and had their attention quietly attracted to the fact that one of the party was riding on a United States Government saddle. They pushed on, however, and were allowed to pass the scouts without being detained or suspected, until within about four miles of Mount Vernon.

Here they were overtaken by scouts, and ordered to halt. The scouts then informed them they would accompany them, which they did. In conversation one of them stated there were 7,000 cavalry in Virginia. At 1 P. M. they arrived at Mount Vernon, went to the house, and then proceeded to examine the tomb. They found it had never been molested; cobwebs were on the bars of the gate, weeds had grown up from the ground in the interior of the vault, and the party received from Mr. WILLIAMSON, who was one of the scouts, and a member of the London Cavalry, a certificate that they had visited the tomb, and telling pickets to pass them, as they were from the South, and were going to Washington to contradict the infamous libel on the State of Virginia.

They also visited the grounds They met a carpenter who was engaged in repairing the house, and he stated that there had been no soldiers there. The party then left, and took the outskirts of Alexandria on their way home. They were at last met by the picket near the Long Bridge, and showed the scout's pass after being 10½ hours in the saddle, and having ridden over forty six miles. What will the Virginians think when they learn that Mr FROST, a member of the Sixth Company New-York Seventh Regiment; Captain VAN NEST New-York Seventy-first Regiment, and Dr. A. RAULINGS, of SICKLES' Brigade, were the party?

NOT SO.

The New-Orleans *Picayune* publishes the following card:

GENTLEMEN: In your afternoon's edition of yesterday it is announced that the Captain-General of Cuba has sent a commissioner to Montgomery on business against the present American Consul at Havana.

I am fully authorized to say that such is not the fact. No commissioner arrived here on behalf of the Cuban authorities.

JOHN M. BACH.

NEW-ORLEANS, May 6, 1861.

MOVEMENTS IN OHIO.

Gov. DENNISON has issued a stirring address to the volunteers of Ohio, urging them to come forward and enlist for three years. He has also given notice to the Inspectors appointed under a law just passed by the State, providing for the inspection of goods going South, that their services will not be required, as instructions have been issued to United States officials, which supersedes the law.

WAR EXPENDITURES OF MASSACHUSETTS.

The Boston *Traveller* of May 20 says: The State Treasurer is already examining engraved plates prepared by the American Bank Note Company, the National Bank Note Company of New York, and by private associations, from which to issue the new scrip, authorized at the present extra session. The amount expended by Massachusetts up to Saturday night is about $325,000, all or nearly all taken from the loan voluntarily offered by the Banks. The Treasurer has thus far borrowed of the Banks, mostly but not altogether of the Boston Banks, the sum of $700,000, in sums of not less than $20,000, nor over $50,000, from each Bank The first issue of the scrip will be to repay this $700,000 at par, the Treasurer's notes given for those loans binding both State and Banks to exchange the temporary notes for the permanent scrip, when issued

We understand on good authority that the Banks are preparing to offer to take the whole loan of three millions at par. But the Treasurer will offer the scrip for public competition and it is not improbable in the present depressed state of private credit, coupled with the ease of the money market, that some of the loan will be taken at a premium.

The pressure of the State Treasury for military purposes is not as great as it has been, as there are no heavy expenditures for the transport of troops, &c.

THOSE WHITWORTH GUNS.

The following letter, received by Gen. WOOL, explains more fully the circumstances attending the presentation of the Whitworth rifled cannon to the Government:

MANCHESTER, England, 10th May, 1861.

To Messrs. HENRY A. SMYTHE, SAML D. BABCOCK, HENRY F. SPAULDING GEN WOOL, Commanding Eastern Dept. in U. S. Army—*Dear Sirs:* Your loyal fellow countrymen in Europe, anxious to testify their devotion to their Government and their appreciation of the inestimable blessing which they have heretofore enjoyed under it, have contributed the funds necessary to purchase two 12 pounder rifled cannon of the celebrated invention and make of JOSEPH WHITWORTH, Esq., of this city.

Believing these guns to be the most perfect and efficient weapon of the kind hitherto invented, they have respectfully asked the acceptance of them by the Government, to be used in the suppression of insurrection, and the maintenance of the Constitution.

The guns, carriages and projectiles (cartridges of course not included) are packed in 24 cases, marked G. M. T. 4 C. & L., Nos. 1 to 21, both inclusive, and are shipped on board of the steamer *Persia.* Freight and insurance paid to New-York.

S. B. GIBSON, Esq., our esteemed fellow countryman, residing in Liverpool, has attended to the shipment.

The Bill of Lading has been taken to "order," which, together with a full and complete description of the contents of each case will be mailed by Mr. GIBSON to HENRY F. SPAULDING, Esq., New-York.

I have written to Hon. SIMON CAMERON, Secretary of War, informing him of this shipment, and telling him that the guns would be taken in charge upon their arrival by you; also requesting that he would communicate with you, and designate to whom they shall be delivered, in behalf of the Government of the United States.

My letter to the Secretary of War, has gone forward in the "Dispatch Bag" of the American Minister in London, and I trust that it will safely reach its destination, but as a matter of precaution I beg that you will address a letter to the Secretary of War advising him of the due arrival of the guns, and ask him for his instructions in regard to them.

The original of this letter I send to HENRY F. SPAULDING, Esq., and have the honor to hand the other members of the committee a *duplicate.*

Enclosed with my letter to Mr. SPAULDING are full instructions for working the guns, specifications of the machinery to make the projectiles, and a summary of the experiments made with the guns in February, 1860, all furnished me by the inventor, all of which I have to request Mr. SPAULDING to hand over with the guns, to the delegated agent of the Government.

Soliciting, in behalf of myself and fellow-countrymen, (contributors to the fund,) an acknowledgment of the receipt of the guns, and of the disposition which the Government has instructed you to make of them, I remain, my dear sir, your faithful fellow-countryman,

R. G. MOULTON.

P. S.—On one of the guns is inscribed, on a brass plate, "From loyal Americans in Europe, to the United States Government, 1861." The plate for the other gun was not got ready in time, and is included with some tools in a small parcel which goes separate. Please have the plate put upon the gun.

R. G. M.

CONTRABAND GOODS.

Superintendent KENNEDY writes as follows to a gentleman in New-Haven, some of whose property had been seized here:

OFFICE OF THE SUPERINTENDENT OF THE METROPOLITAN POLICE, No. 413 Broome-street, corner of Elm, New-York, May 22, 1861.

J. H. CONKLIN, Sec'y, Esq.—*Dear Sir:* In reply to you I have to inform you that when arms and munitions are being sent to places of recognized loyalty, they are not detained when addressed to an official whose fidelity is not doubted. But when addressed to places of doubtful loyalty, or within the seceded limit, they are always detained without regard to the person addressed.

Your articles will go forward to Philadelphia if addressed to the care of ALEXANDER HENRY, Mayor of Philadelphia. But in sending to Baltimore, they must be sent to care of a United States officer. I recognize H. W. HOFFMAN Collector of the Port of Baltimore.

I have to inform you that I took charge of two cases, said to contain pistols and ammunition, at Pier No. 7, North River, this morning, which were addressed, "O. F. WINCHESTER, No. 175 Baltimore-street, Baltimore, Md." If these are your goods, I will send them forward on being authorized to direct them to the care of Collector HOFFMAN. Very respectfully,

JOHN A. KENNEDY, Supt.

AN ENGLISH MANUFACTURER'S OPINION.

As an indication of sentiment prevailing among the British manufacturers, the subjoined extract from a private letter will be read with interest. It comes from a gentleman the market for whose fabrics is entirely in America, whose wealth is dependent upon the peace and prosperity of this country, and whose transactions with the Southern States have been extremely large. It will be seen how little he sympathizes with the cold-blooded demeanor of his Government:

"NOTTINGHAM, Saturday, May 4, 1861.

I have yours to the 16th, and later news to the 20th, at which time civil war has really made a beginning, and however terrible to contemplate, it appears now to be a necessity, so far as the North is concerned, unless you are prepared to be disgraced and trodden down by the Southern rebels, which I do not for a moment believe. Thus far the peaceful and conciliatory policy has been wise and creditable to the North, but to continue it would be worse than madness. I trust to see the whole power and spirit of the North brought to bear with a determination to crush out this impudent and uncalled for rebellion. I hope you will retake every atom of Federal property, blockade every Southern port, and stop all supplies without mercy, no matter what it may cost, either in money or life; the honor and safety of the country demand it, and as an Englishman, were I in America, I would volunteer with the Northern army against the Southern traitors. Of course, I look with anxiety from day to day for news, and watch every telegraph, and read all American news, of which our papers are full, and with scarcely an exception, the Press sympathize deeply with the North! Do not suppose we are so shallow as to be deceived by the free trade bait thrown out by the South. England is ever anxious to extend her commerce, but not by sympathy with a set of traitors, who defy every law of order and good government." * * *

THE LATE COL VOSBURGH.

"ASA TRENCHARD," writing from Washington to the Philadelphia *Press,* under date of May 23, says:

The death of Col. VOSBURGH startled me. But a few days ago—possibly but a few hours before his attack—I dined in company with him, sat next him at table. He was apparently in excellent health, was cheerful, and even buoyant. I found him a most agreeable dinner companion; courteous, intelligent and affable. He was a tall, handsome man, of clear, transparent complexion, and black whiskers. His manners were those of a cheerful reserve at first, but as acquaintance progressed he grew cosily at home with you, or rather (I should speak in the past tense) such was Col. VOSBURGH. The occasion of my meeting him was his visit to the Irish Regiment. As the commander of what had been an American anti Catholic Regiment, his presence was indicative of the cordiality of sentiment which pervades the military quartered in this city. "This is my first and *only* military visit," he took pains to assure Col. CORCORAN, "from my own people." It was his last, too. I could scarce realize when I was informed of his sudden death that it could possibly be true. But such is life—frail, fickle, and uncertain.

When dinner was concluded, Col CORCORAN gave him a full dress parade, when he reviewed the Sixty-ninth. He expressed great delight at the appearance and bearing of the men, remarking that "You Irish were born to make soldiers of." The men in their turn, were equally delighted at the opportunity of arraying themselves before Col. VOSBURGH It had been whispered about that he was Colonel of the Seventy-first. "Do ye mind that, my lad?" whispered an orderly; show him your decent Celtic blood, now." And indeed they did. A braver, more imposing corps, better drilled, equipped and conditioned, cannot be found.

It looked queer to see Col. VOSBURGH marching down the files of the Irish, arm in-arm with Father MOONEY, (I believe the chaplain's name,) receiving the salute of those patriotic Irish Catholics It showed how partisan feeling has evaporated with the principle which animated it. Patriotism is now the cry. Foreign or native, it makes no difference—it is our country.

Every rite has been paid the remains of Col. VOSBURGH. The whole of the Irish regiment followed his bier. Numbers of citizens, too, joined the procession. His loss meets universal regret His friends all speak of his promise in the most confident way, and the general opinion is that the army has lost one of its best officers.

THE SUCCESSOR TO HON. C. F. ADAMS.

A People's Convention, held at Dedham, (Mass.,) on May 23, nominated Judge THOMAS, for the vacancy caused by the resignation of Hon. C. F. ADAMS. Republicans, Democrats, and Bell and Everetts united, and there will probably be no opposition made to Judge THOMAS's election. He accepted the nomination in the following letter:

WEST ROXBURY, Friday, May 24, 1861.

MY DEAR SIR: Deeply sensible of the honor, I cannot sincerely say I thank the Convention for this nomination. I have earnestly sought to avoid it. But in the present state of the country the citizen may not elect in what capacity he shall serve her. He is to obey and take the post assigned to him. If elected to the office, I shall try faithfully to do its duties. But I must say, with all frankness, that I do not feel myself competent to the work. The ordinary duties of a member of Congress, I might hope, after reasonable experience, respectably to discharge. But no man who has reflected carefully upon the nature of the struggle in which the country is engaged, the wisdom, forecast, discretion and energy necessary to carry it to successful issues, the difficult questions of constitutional and international law which lie along its path, and for which the lights of the past furnish no guide, will covet the share of the responsibility which a seat in Congress imposes. Your kind expressions of my peculiar fitness for the duty give me only pain and increased solicitude. For I cannot *hope* even to meet the expectations of the people. It is little indeed that any one man can do. All I can be sure of is my earnest desire to serve the district.

And I know of but one way of serving it, and that is by serving the country, according to my best judgment and understanding. I am no politician. I know nothing of the arts of securing popular favor. I must act upon the questions that come before me upon my convictions of duty, whether you shall praise or blame me I shall be happy to secure your approbation, but I must have my own, content always to await and abide by your "sober second thought."

Amid the confusion of the hour two things seem to me plain. First, that it is the duty of every good citizen to give to the National administration the earnest, loyal and generous support in the execution of its great trust, that of enforcing in every part of this *indivisable* Republic the nation's Constitution and the laws,—the saving of the country from dissolution and anarchy. And the second plain thought is that it is the indispensable condition of our success in this struggle that we shall ignore and forget all partisan and personal issues till the great work of national restoration has been fully accomplished.

If there is a man in the district upon whom the people can be better united, I will retire with joyous alacrity and give him my cordial support.

Very truly your obedient servant,
BENJ. F. THOMAS.

Hon. LINUS B. COMINS, President of the People's Convention for the Third District.

A LOYAL NOMINEE.

Mr. C. L. L. LEARY, the successful candidate for a nomination to the seat in Congress now filled by J. MORRISON HARRIS, wrote the following note to the Convention that honored him:

BALTIMORE, Tuesday, May 21, 1861.

J. R. Word, Esq., Secretary Union Convention.

DEAR SIR: In answer to your inquiry contained in your note of yesterday, I beg leave to say:

First—That I am unconditionally in favor of maintaining inviolate the dignity and honor of the Federal Government, of sustaining the integrity of the Federal Constitution, and of securing the perpetuity of the Federal Union.

Secondly—I shall, if elected, aid the Federal Government in the prosecution of every measure calculated, in my opinion, to vindicate and uphold the powers and authority vested in it by the Constitution and laws of the United States.

I remain, very truly, C. L. L. LEARY.

HOW LONG THEY ARE TO SERVE.

ADJUTANT AND INSPECTOR GENERAL'S OFFICE, MONTGOMERY, Ala., May 15, 1861.

The rank and file of volunteers received into the service of the Confederate States for during the war, may, at their option, be discharged at the end of three years, to be replaced by others who may offer to engage; but the organization of the several companies, battalions and regiments will continue during the war. Organized companies of instructed artillery, with their field batteries, will be accepted for the war on the same conditions.

By order of the Secretary of War.

S. COOPER, Adjutant and Inspector-General.

The New-York Times.

NEW-YORK, SUNDAY, MAY 26, 1861.

THE NEW-YORK TIMES.

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NEWS OF THE DAY.

The City was agitated by a succession of alarms yesterday, growing out of various reports of desperate fighting at Alexandria, Arlington Heights, Harper's Ferry, and other points—most of which were totally devoid of foundation, and all of which were greatly exaggerated. The little fountain of fact from which the great stream of fiction flowed, was simply a skirmish between the Federal pickets, near Arlington, and a roving body of Secessionists, which amounted to not even one man killed, so far as is known. An alarm was given, however, in Washington,* and a signal of three guns was fired, which immediately put all the troops in the District under arms, and a large body was thrown across the Potomac into Virginia, ready to take part in any duty which might be required. The rapidity and certainty with which these sudden movements were accomplished are represented to have been absolutely astonishing. Infantry, artillery and cavalry were in arms and across the Long Bridge, proceeding in the direction of the supposed danger, in the shortest possible time. It was soon ascertained that the alarm was a false one, and the greater portion of the troops returned again to Washington. The Sixty-ninth New-York Regiment, however, which occupies Arlington Heights, which is being fortified, were under arms all night, in anticipation of an attack from a body of rebels at Culpepper Court-house.

The correspondent of the Associated Press, at Washington, telegraphs the arrival of the *Yankee* there, from Fortress Monroe, with the intelligence that Gen. BUTLER on Friday captured the Sewall's Point Battery, with a loss of eighty-four killed and wounded, and that the rebel loss was between three and four hundred killed and wounded; also that about six hundred rebels were taken prisoners. It is likewise stated, that on Thursday night, the enemy's pickets, near the Fort, were surprised, and 300 prisoners taken. This intelligence, however, is not verified by our own correspondent, though the War Department is stated to have information to the same effect. Our correspondent gives some reasons why he is disposed to doubt the truth of this report.

The intelligence which reaches us from Fortress Monroe, from other sources is important, as indicating the probable intentions of Gen. BUTLER. With the celerity which characterizes all his movements, he is prosecuting his reconnoissances and laying his plans, which he will doubtless follow with some brilliant *coup*, which will surprise his friends hardly less than his enemies. On Thursday last he suddenly made his appearance at Hampton, at the head of the Vermont Regiment, and the movement of his advance guard was sufficiently rapid to prevent the burning of the Long Bridge, which was attempted by the rebels immediately on the appearance of the Federal troops. This bridge will doubtless be held by him, as it will form an important means of communication between Hampton and the long peninsula between the York and the James Rivers, up which he on Friday pushed his reconnoissance several miles—with what result, however, is not yet known.

There were a great many rumors in the City yesterday, telegraphed from Baltimore and other points, that hostilities were proceeding at Harper's Ferry—some of them going into such minutiæ as the number killed and wounded. They all proved to be without foundation, however. The rebels there are engaged in stopping the coal trains on the Baltimore and Ohio Railroad, under the impression that the coal was for the use of the Government; but such not being the case, it is presumed that the trains will be permitted to run as usual. The number of rebel troops there on Tuesday last, according to information imparted to one of our Washington correspondents, was about ten thousand, of whom two thousand were Mississippians, eleven hundred were Alabamians, eight hundred were Marylanders, and eight hundred were Kentuckyians. The remainder were Virginians, from the Southern, Eastern and Central Counties Only a portion of these troops were well armed, the rest being supplied with the old flint-lock muskets. Their Commissariat, also, was in a precarious condition. From all that could be learned during a brief stay among them, the feeling of the troops was averse to fighting.

The Government is not unmindful of the necessity of doing all that is possible to put Fort Pickens in a condition to withstand the attacks of the tremendous Rebel force which has been assembled against it, and is taking every occasion to forward such supplies of ordnance and munitions as may be desirable The armed steamer *South Carolina*, which left Boston on Friday night with reinforcements for the fleet stationed off Pensacola, also took a number of 10-inch mortars and rifled cannon, which will no doubt "make their mark" when the occasion offers.

The proposals for the remainder of the United States Loan, of which a portion has previously been taken, were opened yesterday by the Secretary of the Treasury, and a list of the bidders, with the respective amounts and rates bid for, will be found elsewhere. Bidders were allowed to propose for bonds at any specified rate, or for an equal amount of Treasury notes—the latter, however, not below par. It will be seen that the amount offered for from New-York foots up over six millions, at rates ranging from 84c. to 90c.

The remains of Col. ELLSWORTH did not reach this City yesterday, as expected, but will do so to-day. They were yesterday morning conveyed to the East Room of the White-House, where they lay in state until near 1 o'clock, the immense throng wishing to look upon his face for the last time being so great that a delay was made for their gratification. The route along which the procession passed to the dépôt was thronged with people, every available point being crowded with sorrowful gazers. While the *cortége* was moving, all the bells of the city were rung and minute guns were fired. The hearse was followed by a detachment of Zouaves as mourners, among whom was Private BROWNELL, of Company A, who so speedily avenged Col. ELLSWORTH's assassination, and the Seventy first Regiment acted as a guard of honor. The President and Secretaries SEWARD and SMITH followed, and the rear of the procession was composed of carriages containing the Captains of the Zouave Regiment. Col. ELLSWORTH's remains will reach this City this morning, and will be suitably received and laid in state in the Governor's Room of the City Hall. The details of the obsequies will be found in another column.

Arrests of those engaged more directly in active hostile movements against the Federal troops in Maryland, subsequent to the memorable 19th of April, still continue to be made. Mr. JOHN MERRYMAN, a wealthy citizen of Baltimore County, somewhat extensively known as the President of the Maryland Agricultural Society, was arrested on Friday night at his residence, by Government officers, and confined in Fort McHenry, charged with burning the bridges on the Northern Central Railroad. In palliation of his offence, he states that he acted by authority of the Mayor and Board of Police Commissioners. If so, the Government could not do a better thing than to arrest them also.

Capt. JAMES D. PHILLIPS, of the *James Adger*, United States steam transport, has furnished us with an interesting account of his trip to and from Fortress Monroe, to which point she conveyed the Second Regiment of Troy. Immediately upon the arrival of the Regiment, Gen. BUTLER ordered them to hold themselves in readiness to proceed to Hampton, then held by the rebels, so that the regiment had a prospect of lively service, without much waiting. Capt. PHILLIPS reports that the blockade of the Chesapeake was enforced in the most effective manner, about forty vessels having been detained by the fleet—one of which, a large merchantman, had attempted to run out under British colors, but was found to be an American craft, heavily loaded with tobacco. The steam gun-boat *Star*, formerly the *Monticello*, whose "little affair" with the Sewell's Point battery will be remembered, was engaged in cruising along the secession shore, preventing the erection of more batteries.

A grand military parade and inspection, under the auspices of the Union Defence Committee, took place yesterday afternoon in Fourteenth-street. At 3 o'clock the various regiments formed in line, extending nearly the whole length of Fourteenth-street, from river to river, where they underwent a thorough inspection by the Union Defence Committee, assisted by Capt DODGE and Dr. CRAWFORD, of the United States Army. The regiments which appeared at the inspection were the Fifty-fifth (Lafayette Guard,) the Garibaldi Guard, the Anderson Zouaves, the De Kalb Regiment, the Mozart Regiment, the Tammany Regiment, and the Brooklyn Phalanx Three regiments, which were to have been inspected, were excused, on account of the short time intervening before their departure, and the necessity of making preparations therefor. A large crowd of people assembled along the line of the street to witness the inspection, which passed off to the utmost satisfaction of the spectators and the Committee.

The First Regiment New-York Volunteers, 800 rank and file, under command of Col. ALLEN, who have been quartered at Quarantine, Staten Island, embarked yesterday at 7½ o'clock, P. M., on board the steamship *State of Georgia*, Capt. JOHN J. GARVIN, for Old Point and Fort Monroe. They will probably sail to-day.

Increased firmness was discernible in the market, yesterday, for Flour, Wheat and Corn, which were less freely offered. The demand for Flour was fair, that for Wheat and Corn, brisk. Cotton was quiet, as were also Oils, Metals, Hides, Leather, Hay, Seeds, Sugars, Molasses, Tar, Turpentine, and Provisions Rio Coffee was in pretty good request. Whisky was moderately inquired for. Prime Tallow and Kentucky Tobacco were actively sought after. Resin was salable and buoyant. Shipowners claimed higher rates on freight, and engagements were restricted, with 672 vessels of all classes in port.

The Position of the British Government.

Our telegrams from Cape Race are at once so important and so provokingly meagre, that to found upon them any decided opinions would be the extremity of rashness. In the case of the Queen's proclamation in regard to American affairs, had the benighted and unenterprizing agent who transmitted the news reflected that nothing short of the literal text could satisfy the curiosity and solicitude of the public, he would have omitted all else rather than not give the language in its integrity. As it is, the only material point of which we have assurance is, that England proposes, notwithstanding the casuistry of the London *Times*, to recognize the blockade. The rest is excessively ambiguous. True, in alluding to the Rebel Government, the proclamation speaks of "certain States styling themselves the Confederate States of America," and without proper consideration this may be understood as intimating a friendly regard to the Southern movement. But any less qualified language would have been a recognition of the independence of the new Confederation—a recognition which would have been equivalent to a declaration of war against the National Government, and would therefore have defeated the neutrality the proclamation is designed to assure. As to the character of this neutrality, there is little room left for doubt. The British Government substantially pronounces the parties to the contest equal in its sight. To lend aid and comfort to either constitutes the offence the paper defines. All claims of sympathy, all ties of long-established and friendly intercourse, to say nothing of the peculiar character of the warfare we are engaged in, commanding, as it should, the God-speed of all men, are without influence with the British Government, which exhibits as much respectful regard for the traitorous and perjured usurpation of a day's growth at Montgomery, as for the unquestionable and loyal Government at Washington. The telegraphic abstract warrants, we fear, this unwelcome impression; and unless the text speaks differently, we can only regard the position of England as designed to aid the weaker side. A declaration of undisguised sympathy with the National cause might not directly augment our power to carry the war to a triumphant close; but in the reprobation it would imply of the treason we wrestle with, it would omit to give it that moral *status* which it receives from a concession of the equality of the combatants. In this light, therefore, the proclamation is an act of unfriendship to the United States, negative, certainly, but of inestimable value to the public enemy.

In this quarrel we have a right to demand of England something a little less indifferent and ostentatiously impartial; something that shall destroy the idea which the rebels nourish, and which will prompt them to protract the contest, and prosecute it with increased bitterness, that England now secretly approves their revolt, and when the urgency of the cotton demand becomes pressing, will take an active part in their support. We are entitled to an explicit understanding upon this point. If we submit to the neutrality of a domestic State like Kentucky, it is upon the principle that the rival factions there fairly balance each other, and may be allowed to pair off. But England, through her multitudinous interests in this country, her dependence upon our supplies and demands, is practically a partner in the struggle, without any pair, and without any excuse for not throwing at least her moral weight upon the side of sound government and order, without the maintenance of which her interests must be unprotected and presently destroyed. We insist, therefore, upon those who claim to be our allies contributing to contract, not to prolong the war; and we insist with the more reason, because not only ourselves, but England and the entire world, have a common interest in shortening it. We have not entirely relinquished the hope that the reception of Mr. ADAMS, the new Minister, will be made the occasion of more friendly declarations.

THE MOVEMENTS OF JOHN BROWN THE YOUNGER.—There is a settled understanding that the son of the martyr is busily organizing an expedition of negroes, with the same purposes as those which brought his father to the halter. The scene of his military preparations has been laid at different times in Canada, in Ohio, and in Pennsylvania, where he has been reported as drilling and arming large bodies of men; he has been observed passing through every part of the country, and has demanded in vain of the Governors of two States the privilege of marching his army southward to the theatre of war. It is safe, probably, to regard these rumors as wholly without truth. Young BROWN must have discovered in the earliest outburst of Northern wrath at the Sumter outrage, a determination not to adulterate the strictly national character of the conflict with any side issues, or to convert a war for the restoration of law and order into an instrument of needless anarchy, disorder and the shedding of innocent blood. If, therefore, he proposed to avenge his father by exciting a servile insurrection, he would have adopted the secrecy suggested by the paternal example. The utmost obscurity would have surrounded the muster of his men, and their instruction in the method of prosecuting their plans; and instead of marching them in a body through communities which would hasten to disperse them, he would have dispatched them singly or by couples to a place of rendezvous on slave soil, prefixing a time for their simultaneous meeting there. Any different policy would show the demonstration to be insincere, or simply for effect; and if the current statements be well founded, such must be the very natural estimate formed of it.

Power of the United States in its Commercial Relations.

In modern times the military arm of a nation may by no means be the most effective one it can exert. The great object of all such organizations is to preserve the national wealth and prosperity; but this may often be more fatally attacked by a people that does not send a soldier into the field than by one that boasts of a standing army of half a million veterans. Wealth is the result of commerce, and of the diversified industries of society. Great Britain exports, annually, to foreign countries, products to the value of $600,000,000. Their manufacture employs one-half her population. Were her customers to refuse to continue their ordinary purchases, her people would be threatened with annihilation. They have no means of support outside their usual avocations. Their soil cannot supply them with food. This they must obtain in exchange for their products, or starvation stares them in the face. Of these, the United States, for the past year took some $150,000,000. The total importations from that country and its colonies being nearly $200,000,000. If we should buy nothing from her the present year, we should deal her a blow tenfold more effective than we could inflict by the most vigorous military or naval demonstrations we could make. Should she lose at a blow the market for one-third of her products, every interest in the kingdom would be prostrated, and wide-spread ruin and distress sweep over the land. It would be as if an army had stopped every spindle and loom in Manchester or Bradford, and every furnace in Scotland and Wales. It would matter not, as far as she was concerned, in what manner we dealt the blow, whether by an overwhelming force, or by remaining quietly at home, refusing to consume anything she produced.

There is no nation that can put forth such a vast negative power of the kind described as the United States, and none with so little injury to itself. Everything necessary to support life and to secure a high degree of comfort, we produce in the greatest abundance. We depend upon foreign nations for the luxuries, not the necessities of life. All that is wanting to produce these here is *time*. We have almost every element possessed by all other nations, and shall soon rival all in what they now excel us. We are the great food-producing country of the world. In our climate and productions, we unite the temperate and torrid zones. We export vast quantities of gold, and shall soon cease to import metals of any kind. Cut off from the whole world we should lack nothing necessary to sustain us, and presently no luxury. For a time we should suffer greatly from the abrupt breaking up of old relations, and in the transition from one condition to another, but a new and more vigorous life would instantly reappear, and we should, relatively to other countries, be infinitely stronger for the changes we had undergone.

Such is the negative power we possess when we come to deal with countries like England and France, the only ones with which misunderstandings are likely to happen growing out of the rebellion. We have only to resolutely say no! to inflict an injury upon them vastly greater than they can, with all their power, inflict upon us. England, the largest manufacturing and commercial nation of the world, is so by the consent of other nations. We are her great customers. We help to feed and clothe her people. We have for years given steady employment and good wages to millions of her population. What would become of this host when we refuse to employ them longer, and deny to them food and the raw material with which to ply their trades? Our relations have been as intimate with the manufacturers of England as are those between parties living upon the same spot. It is the same to a Manchester manufacturer whether he gets his orders from New-York or London. His market is the world, and when a third of his customers, no matter where they live, turn their backs upon him, he is a ruined man.

This *vis inertia* with which we could combat England, or any foreign nation, should occasion require, is a power vastly greater than from our position we could exert either by our military or naval forces, and vastly greater than could be exerted against us, either upon sea or land. We are impregnable to attack, and self-sustaining if we are driven from the seas. But for England to drive us from them would doubly seal her ruin. She can now escape the most disastrous commercial revulsion only by extending to us the entire freedom of the seas, and by maintaining unimpaired our ability to sell to and buy of her She will soon regret that she should not have been more alive to the causes by which this ability has already been greatly weakened, to her injury as much as our own. A faction has been seeking to overthrow our Government, in the conviction, proclaimed for a generation, and which England has never sought to correct, that the production of cotton would purchase immunity from punishment for the greatest of crimes. It is this conviction that has involved us in a civil war of gigantic proportions. One of its first effects is to give notice to that country that she must forthwith discharge all her workmen employed on our account. This notice will turn crowds over to idleness throughout her whole land. We have also notified her that we can let her have no more cotton till the war ends; that we must close every Southern port, to prevent privateering, which she proposes to recognize, although she declares it to be piracy, regulating her conduct to us, not by the high moral standard which she professes, but by the low one which she asserts we maintain, to our national disgrace. If she were engaged in hostilities with us, there would be some excuse for her to act upon *our* alleged low standard. But being an entirely indifferent spectator, as she assumes to be, one would naturally suppose she would be eager to set before the world a bright example of that advanced civilization upon which she has so highly plumed herself.

So much for the negative power we possess. It transcends in effect, whatever England or France could exert against ourselves. It is inaction, and a denial to them of whatever is produced in this country, either North or South. But we shall soon display a *positive* power, greater than England ever put forth, and could in a few months, match France in the number of men we could put in the field. We propose no offensive operations off our own continent. But upon it we shall tolerate no interference, nor shall we be slow to take affront. England taunts us with the final explosion of our "grand experiment." Such language is most irritating and insulting. We claim that the very contest in which we are engaged is conclusive proof of the complete success of our "experiment." Look at all the nationalities—Anglo-American, Irish, German, French, Italian and Hungarian—all blended into one, all fighting for a Constitutional Government, the burdens of which set so lightly as to be hardly felt, and which has secured to all the free enjoyment of whatever is most valued and prized by each. A disturbing element never anticipated has reared its formidable front. Where this does not exist, the popular mind is a unit in feeling and purpose. A Government that represents such unanimity, directed by the intelligence that characterizes the American people, must be the most powerful that exists.

Not an Outburst of Enthusiasm.

The idea seems to prevail in certain circles in Europe, and has a place in timid minds even in this country, that the spontaneous uprising of the North is a mere ebullition of enthusiasm; that when the actual presence of war, the hardships incident to camp life, and the derangements of business and finance which follow the sudden change from tranquility to national strife, shall have become practical facts, the ardor of the people will abate; that the armies now so readily recruited will dwindle away, and the demand for peace, even at the expense of dissolution, will be as imperative as that which now calls for vigorous warlike action. Those who entertain this opinion have but an imperfect knowledge of the American people, and entirely misunderstand the sentiment by which they are inspired. There is no people in the world in whom the love of country is more firmly rooted, none in whom attachment to the institutions under which they live, none whose instincts and affections cling with more tenacity to their form of Government than the people of these States, and especially of the Northern and now loyal States. There is no people less given to enthusiasm than they. Their habits of thought, their steady and persevering pursuit of gain, the competitions with which they are always in conflict, together with climatic influences, engender a coolness and caution altogether opposed to any tendency towards wild excitement or undue enthusiasm. They are, above all other people, practical; given, from the peculiarities of their position and surroundings, to studying the exigencies of the present and calculating the eventualities of the future. Their patriotism may not be of that sublimated kind which, under all circumstances, ignores personal interests for the good of the country. It may be, and doubtless is, tinctured more or less with that selfishness which is organic in human nature, but there is no people on the face of the earth who, when present and real danger menaces the nation, are more capable of submitting, with a cheerful patience, to any sacrifices demanded in its support. The history of the past proves this, and the struggle of the present will furnish a new demonstration of its truth.

There is doubtless something of enthusiasm in this movement of our people; but it is not evanescent—a mere ebullition. It originates in a much deeper feeling, and possesses a recuperating and enduring life. The people have an abiding faith in man's capacity for self-government, in the fundamental principles which underlie Republican rule. The men of the Revolution initiated what they regarded as an experiment in founding the American Republic. Their descendants have long since ceased to regard it in any other light than as an accomplished fact, looking upon the United States not in detail or in separate sovereignties, but as a whole, as the great competitor and rival of the Old World monarchies. The wonderful progress of this country has stimulated their pride of nationality, and fostered their respect and love for its flag. From the growth of its past they have been measuring the power of its future, and without admitting to themselves the possibility of any serious check to its career, they have been calculating how many decades it would require to place it at the head of the nations. In this gigantic conspiracy of secession, they see the first shock to their pride, and the first great peril to their country. They do not underrate the danger or the strength and resources of the conspirators. They witnessed, with feelings of deep solicitude and indignation, how treason was permitted to strengthen itself, and rebellion to gather head. They have counted the army of secession, and understand its resources. They know the courage and numbers of the enemy. They have estimated the cost in the lives of brave men, and in the millions of treasure, of the struggle they have embarked in. They took into the amount the prostration of business, the derangements of commerce and of finance, the individual bankruptcies and general distress. They numbered the hard fought battles, the tedious campaigns, the trials and hardships, the vast sacrifices they would be called upon to make. They considered all these things and weighed them against the preservation of the Constitution and the integrity of the Union. They compared the strength and resources of the enemy with their own. They found in all these respects a balance in favor of patriotism, and made up their minds that the Constitution and the Union *ought* to be preserved, that they *could* be preserved, and, vast as the sacrifices might be, they *should* be preserved.

This conclusion was arrived at calmly, was the result of deliberation and forecast and they have gone about the fulfillment of their resolve with an energy commensurate with the magnitude of the danger and the mighty results they intend to accomplish. There has been no contrivance, no clap-trap, to stir up excitement or arouse enthusiasm. The feeling was latent but universal, pervading, inherent in the people themselves, and nothing but the actual presence of danger was necessary to make it a living entity.

It will be found that the spirit which, in the short space of six weeks, mustered from a peaceful people, an army of over two hundred thousand men, and arrayed behind them double that number ready to march at the call of the country, will persevere to the end,—that what has been credited to the account of enthusiasm is a permanent inspiration, and that if human agencies, guided by calm resolve, cool determination, and unfaltering perseverance, can command results, the Constitution will be preserved and the Union saved.

The Retributions of History.

Ex-President BUCHANAN has written a letter to the *National Intelligencer*, in which he speaks of "the facility with which military gentlemen relieve themselves from their oaths and change their allegiance." In criticising with a just severity the conduct of those officers who not only resign their commissions, but enter the armies of secession to fight against their country, he says: "When Major BEAUREGARD discharged the first gun against Fort Sumter, he lighted a flame which it will require a long time to extinguish." When history shall have made up its record of the times in which we live, it will be found that wicked and dishonorable as the treason of BEAUREGARD and the other deserters of the flag of their country may have been, there was one man on whom rests a much heavier responsibility than on them, and that man was JAMES BUCHANAN. Placed at the head of a great nation by the suffrages of its people, sworn to preserve its integrity, to guard its honor, and protect it alike from foreign invasion and domestic treason;—bound by all the obligations pertaining to solemn oaths, all the duties pertaining to official trust, all the instincts of patriotism, all the traditions of the past, the prosperity of the present and the hopes of the future to preserve intact the freest, most benign and perfect institutions ever framed by wisdom of man; with the power of perpetuating them in his hands, and perfectly within his control, he saw conspiracy ripening into treason; treason expanding into open and armed rebellion, and rebellion growing into revolution, without one word of remonstrance or one effort to check their demoralizing and destroying progress. He saw the Federal arms disposed of by his Cabinet Ministers so as to be within reach of the conspirators, and the Treasury of the Union spoiled for their benefit. He saw the Army ordered to distant frontiers and the Navy to foreign coasts, so that the strength of neither could be invoked in aid of the Government. He saw fort after fort taken possession of, and arsenal after arsenal plundered by the traitors. He saw rebellion levying armies and equipping them from the spoils of the Federal Government, commanded by officers educated to skill in war by Federal money, whose resignations he had voluntarily accepted, ready to march to the capture of the Capital and the overthrow of the Union, and yet took no step, did no act, summoned not one soldier to resist this monstrous crusade against the very existence of the Republic. Ten words from him would have dismissed his traitorous Cabinet and supplied their places with true men. A trifling forecast would have held possession of the forts, and saved the contents of the arsenals. A little show of courage would have overawed treason in its incipiency, and baffled the schemes of the conspirators. A degree of firmness, far short of Roman, would have preserved the peace of the nation. But there was a total and incomprehensible absence of all these on the part of President BUCHANAN, and the melancholy sequence is seen in the actual presence of a civil war, the progress and end of which humanity shudders to contemplate. Whether this disgraceful inertia was the result of a craven spirit—a cowardice which happily does not belong to the American character, or a criminal sympathy with the purposes of the conspiracy, it is scarcely worth while to inquire. In one or the other of these categories Mr. BUCHANAN will at last find a resting-place, and the world will visit upon him a much larger share of the responsibility for the upheavals that may follow, than upon the treason of army officers who deserted the service, or the firing of the "first gun at Fort Sumter." Cowardice and treason, in a crisis like the present, are too near of kin in their consequences to allow of nice distinctions. Even imbecility is counted on the side of dishonor, and history covers all with the pall of infamy.

We had hoped that Mr. BUCHANAN would have disappeared quietly into the shades of private life, to be heard of no more, where his retirement, so melancholy from the absence of all that renders retirement honorable, would, for the character of the country, have secured the charity of the world's silence. But his own garrulous self-conceit having thrust his name back into public notice, even the humiliation and shame of remembering how they once honored and trusted him will not restrain the American people from denouncing him as a coward, an imbecile, or a traitor, nor from heaping upon him while living, and on his memory when he shall be dead, the obloquy of having contributed so largely to the occurrence of a civil war, which, in its best aspect, will cost so much of carnage and treasure, and the end of which may be the dissolution of the Union, and the overthrow of the best Government in the world.

The Genius of the American People.

Among the peculiarities of the American people, the facility with which they adapt themselves to the changing circumstances of the times, is not the least conspicuous. They grapple with the practical facts of the present, dealing with them always as actualities, without reference to the past, and with scarcely a dread of the future. Their business is with to-day, and they apply themselves to it with an earnestness that astonishes the slow people of other countries. While they thus take care of to-day, they have an abiding faith in to-morrow, and though busy and contented, in the main, with the present, they are always looking for a good time coming. Eight months ago there was not a people on the face of the earth so prosperous as ours. Peace everywhere prevailed. Business moved along with unwonted facilities. The merchant increased his commercial ventures, and the tradesman enlarged his stock of wares. The manufacturer doubled his purchases of the raw material and added to the number of operatives in his factories. The mechanic increased the dimensions of his workshop, and the agriculturist planted additional acres. In all the departments of industry, increased activity prevailed, and energy, life, rapidity of interchange of traffic was the order of the day everywhere. Six months passed away, and a frightful war loomed upon the horizon. Commerce called home its ships. Trade contracted its operations. Manufacturers limited the number of their operatives, and through all the branches of industry a timely and sagacious caution manifested itself. The genius of the American people was furling sails for the storm that was approaching. The trumpet-call to arms sounded over the land, and was responded to by a promptness and enthusiasm never before witnessed in any country. In two months, eighty thousand armed men lined the frontiers, while regiment after regiment defiled along the streets on their way to the field of honor, and perhaps to death. Here again, was exhibited the genius of the American people adapting itself to the new exigency, forgetting the tranquility of the past in answer to the demands of the present.

Stagnation in business, the closing of factories, the shutting of workshops, the tumbling down of stocks, and a terrible shock to commercial credit, were the sequences of the sudden change from peace to the confusion and derangements of war. For this, a timely caution had in a measure prepared the minds of the people, and they sat down to calculate coolly and calmly the cost of the struggle that they could not avoid. Regarding it as inevitable, they measured its consequences and weighed its results. Having ascertained these and the sacrifices demanded, and made up their minds to bear them, they have gone cheerfully to their labors again. Economy of expenditure makes up for lack of profits in business, and an increased industry supplies the place of the easy acquisitions of the good times, for the present unhappily past. Nobody suffers for bread; nobody lacks a shelter. The mechanic who was thrown out of employment has gone cheerfully to the wars, and the idler who lived by his wits has turned soldier. A generous patriotism, that by sharing them diminishes the burthen of evil, and is inspired by the hope of good to the country, pervades all hearts. A month of excitement is all that could be afforded to this momentous change from peace to the gathering of armed hosts, and the American people, with the prospect of a long and bloody war on their hands, are as quiet and busy about their ordinary pursuits as when enjoying the "piping times of peace." If it is asked why this should be so, the answer is that it is the genius of the American people adapting itself to the exigencies of the times. They have made up their minds that there must be war, and have come to regard it only as one of the incidents of the times, the evils of which they must bear, and are ready to bear them patiently to the end. They look upon it in a business point of view, so far as their industry is concerned, as though it were a season of commercial revulsion or a tight time in the markets of the world. They take it for granted that the war will one day be ended, and that all things will be so managed as to result in the ultimate good of the nation. In taking care of the country they are not unmindful of the wisdom of taking care of themselves. If the Government requires money, they furnish it. If it needs men they can have them. Having furnished these, the merchant goes to his store, the manufacturer to his mill, the mechanic to his shop, the lawyer to his office, and the farmer to his plow. They have looked at the soldiers and watched the march of regiments long enough. War has ceased to be a parade, has become a matter of business, and to be regarded as such, to be furnished with capital to carry it on, to be dealt with in all respects as a practical business fact. The people outside of the armies go about their private affairs, not with any apathy as to the result of the strife, but with a spirit that adapts and accommodates itself to the new order of things, and the necessities of their new position, thus sustaining and promoting the industrial interests of the country, while they gather the dollars that war scatters abroad.

The Seat of War.

We present on another page a useful map of the theatre of war in Virginia. It will be found sufficiently minute to indicate all the prominent points along the line of immediate operations, with the positions of the opposing forces, and the ground upon which the first pitched battle of the war will probably be fought.

The rumor reached this city yesterday, that this initial conflict had already commenced. Firing had been heard at Washington, from the direction of Alexandria, and volumes of smoke were seen rising into the air. There was no very distinct reason for questioning the news. The rebels are represented as having formidable bodies of troops stationed at Dumfries, at Culpeper Court-House, at Warrenton, and at Point of Rocks, positions almost in presence of our lines; and nothing was more likely than that they should hasten to attack the invaders, before they had completed their entrenchments, or been strongly reinforced. The intelligence naturally excited the profoundest interest. The regiments supposed to be engaging the enemy were all from New-York; a circumstance that lent almost intolerable eagerness to the popular anxiety. Happily our dispatches this morning show the alarm to have been unfounded. The firing and the smoke are accounted for without the solution of a general engagement; and our latest news leaves our gallant fellows strengthening their defences, and only impatient at the delay of the adversary, and at the wise military policy that refuses to sacrifice their lives by flinging them prematurely upon an enemy far stronger in numbers, and doubtless better prepared for action. It is probable, however, their zeal will be released from the curb before the close of another week.

The Birthday of Queen Victoria at Montreal.

MONTREAL, Saturday, May 25.

Yesterday, the Queen's birthday, was observed as a general holiday. The public offices and places of business were closed, and the shipping was decorated with flags. The garrison and volunteers were reviewed by Gen. WILLIAMS and suite and a *feu de joie* was fired at noon. The Fire Brigade and the Police were inspected by the Mayor in the afternoon. The weather was very favorable, and the day passed off to the satisfaction of all.

The Attorney-General of Pennsylvania Resigned.

HARRISBURGH, Saturday, May 25.

Attorney-General PURVIANCE has resigned. In his letter to the Governor he says: "For reason which appeal to my self-respect, I cannot consent to continue any longer in connection with your Administration.

The Steamship Nova Scotian Outward Bound.

MONTREAL, Saturday, May 25.

The steamship *Nova Scotian* sailed to-day at 10.10 o'clock this morning, for Liverpool, taking out 100 passengers.

The Great Eastern Outward Bound.

SANDY HOOK, Saturday, May 25.

The steamship *Great Eastern* passed over the bar at 8 o'clock this morning, outward bound.

The Presbyterian Assembly.

SYRACUSE, Saturday, May 25.

The Assembly here, to-day, recommended all churches to observe the 28th of June as a day of special prayer for the nation.

The Sandford Bank of Maine.

BOSTON, Saturday, May 25.

An injunction has been issued against the Sandford Bank of Maine, and Receivers appointed.

APPOINTMENT.—Collector BARNEY has appointed as an indorsing clerk in the Warehouse Department Mr. WILLIAM O. FITZGERALD, who is a deaf mute. In spite of his apparent disadvantages Mr. FITZGERALD is quick, ready, and thoroughly competent to perform the duties of his situation. Heretofore he has been employed three years in the office of the New-York and Erie Railroad Company, and has acted as agent for Rev. Mr. GALLAUDET in collecting funds for St. Ann's Church for deaf mutes. His appointment is as gratifying to his fellow-clerks as to himself.

FROM WASHINGTON.

Affairs in Tennessee—Possibility of Saving the State—Proper Policy of Government—Advantages of an Attack upon Memphis as a Diversion in favor of the Unionists—The Position of England.

From Our Own Correspondent.

WASHINGTON, Wednesday, May 22, 1861.

There is reason to hope that Tennessee will imitate Kentucky in declining to take a position hostile to the Union. In the Eastern part of the State the Union sentiment is predominant; in the middle a sort of modified secessionism is probably in the majority, while in the southwest, in the counties around Memphis, which produce cotton, and contain vast numbers of slaves, treason is rampant and aggressive.

There is every reason to believe that a great reaction in favor of the Union will take place before the vote is to be taken, on the 8th of June, and this may be counted on with something like certainty, if in the meantime the Government makes a vigorous demonstration of its power. The Union men of Tennessee have called upon the Government for support in the unequal struggle they have waged with treason, and they should have it at once. If the necessities of the situation have compelled delay in the relief of the Virginia Unionists, and the election day has been permitted to arrive while the traitors were yet unassailed in their usurpation of power, no such excuse can be rendered in the case of Tennessee. The election in that State comes off some sixteen days hence, and in the meantime the strongholds of the Secessionists may be taken, by which means they will be inspired with terror, while the loyal citizens will be invigorated with confidence, and encouraged to go to the polls and cast their votes against the ordinance of secession.

It is not necessary to march an army across Kentucky, or Virginia, in order to relieve the Union men of Tennessee. Fortunately the seat of the more active secession movement is at the most accessible parts of the State, viz: on the Mississippi River. The Government can certainly command boats enough on the Ohio and Mississippi to transport whatever troops may be necessary to dislodge the enemy at Randolph and Memphis. The Secessionists have pretended to threaten Cairo, merely to inspire respect, and to prevent aggressive operations against them on the part of the Government But when the truth shall be known it will be ascertained that they never seriously meditated an attack on that point, that they never had the means of attack, and that they were merely indulging their habitual taste for gasconade, but in this case with the additional object of keeping the Federal forces at bay.

An immediate attack on the secession forces at Memphis would at once draw all their attention to that point, and thereby leave the Union men in the interior free to act and vote. As things now stand, there are armed bands of rebels all over the State, to the terror of all good citizens, and if this state of things continues, it will be as much as a man's life is worth to vote for the Union on the 8th of June, in the middle and western counties. The defeat and dispersion of the rebels at Memphis and Randolph prior to that date, would be a crowning mercy to the Unionists of Tennessee, and a death-blow to the cause of treason.

The feeble-willed Unionists of the South, who cry out against "coercion," and threaten to join the rebels in resistance to the Government, give a humiliating example of the weakness of human nature. Having been conquered and overrun by the hordes of JEFF. DAVIS, without an effort at resistance, they now affect to sympathize in the treason which has overwhelmed them, and would have us believe that they are sincere in desiring the success of their enemies. No fact could more completely illustrate the depth of degradation they are now suffering under the iron heel of rampant rebellion, than this affected sympathy with it They lick the hand just raised to shed their blood, and pretend to denounce and repudiate the benignant Government which comes to their relief. No doubt the immediate effect of "coercive" measures is to exasperate the Secessionists, and to make the position of Unionists extremely uncomfortable. They are therefore, to this extent, honest in their remonstrances against "coercion," that they shrink from its immediate consequences. But let them be assured that the coercion will be effectual in relieving them from the tyranny of the rebels, and they will rejoice with their whole hearts. This has been the case in Maryland, and the same truth will be exemplified in the future history of "coercion." It is a painful but necessary remedy.

These Southern Unionists are ashamed to be called submissionists, and yet they have submitted without conditions to their enemies. If they had only submitted passively and doggedly, they might still claim integrity of purpose and dignity of mind; but they are claiming credit for their active participation in a cause which they have professed to loathe, and even in many cases out-Herod the Herods of secession in their treasonable enterprises. Such friends of Union will excuse us if we withhold our respect for their motives, and regard them as the unfortunate victims of a tyranny which they have neither the power to overthrow nor the moral courage to submit to with dignity.

The countenance given to the Secessionists by the policy adopted by the British Ministry will cause great rejoicing, and inspire great demonstrations of joy in their ranks. The conclusion will be immediately jumped to, that England is ready to go to war for the South, and we may look out for more extravagant pretensions than ever. The base and unscrupulous part which the British Ministry and the British Press have taken, at a critical moment, when they had reason to hope that the Union was finally broken up, will not be sustained by the liberty-loving people of England, and I shall be greatly surprised if they are not compelled to retract in less than a month from to-day. When it is ascertained that the cause of secession is as weak as it is despicable, and that British sympathy will not infuse life into it, we shall soon see a different policy adopted by the Government of that country, and different views of the subject expressed in the newspapers. It is not difficult to recognize in the ministerial, as well as the journalistic, treatment of the subject, the leaven of jealousy and hatred of this country, which the aristocratic classes have never got rid of. But the people of England will vindicate themselves from the suspicion of sympathizing in the malignant chuckle of Lords RUSSELL, PALMERSTON, and the *Times*. OBSERVER.

Brilliant Reception at the Residence of the Secretary of State.

Correspondence of the New-York Times.

WASHINGTON, Wednesday, May 22.

Last evening there was a brilliant assemblage at the house of the Secretary of State, Mr. SEWARD. It was the third of those charming military *soirées* lately inaugurated here, the first having been given by the President. Mr. SEWARD was in excellent spirits, and in company with his daughter-in-law, the amiable Mrs. FRED. SEWARD, received his guests with cordiality, giving a pleasant smile to one, a few words of kindly greeting to another, and a friendly shake of the hand to all. The large rooms were full. One room was arranged for the dancers, and in one adjoining it a fine band discoursed most eloquently, with slight intervals, all the evening. The house was beautifully draped with flags. The windows and the mirrors were festooned with the American colors, and the walls tastefully hung with the flags of the different foreign nations, among which the bright red cross of England shone conspicuously, with its "Lion and its Unicorn fighting for the Crown." The arrangements of those flags was a most happy idea; and it was a sight enough to make a soldier's heart beat high to sit and gaze upon the surroundings, and ponder upon the causes which brought that glittering company of officers together. The stately folds of that dear old flag, loved, honored, and revered now more than ever, though its early glory and the peace and plenty of which it has so long been the emblem—making every spot of earth where it floats seem a haven of safety and comfort—were enough to make it, heretofore, a patriot's pride—that *good* old flag which men, beguiled by ambitious politicians, have tried to put away from their hearts and memories—how bright, and beautiful and cheering it looked last night. The massive folds as they waved to and fro in the air from the open windows, seemed to say "Fear not, I am peaceful and merciful but *strong*." The large black eyes of DANIEL WEBSTER gazed upon its stars from an exquisite portrait on the wall, and his mute lips seemed about to utter again his memorable words, "LIBERTY and UNION now and forever, one and inseparable" If anything could have made the canvass speak, the scene around it would How those dead eyes would flash defiance at JEFF DAVIS from their dark depths were they now instinct with their former living power! But SEWARD stood not far from the picture of the Massachusetts statesman, and I felt that the honor of the flag WEBSTER loved was safe in his hands.

There were many ladies present last night. As the feeling of security here in Washington grows strong the ladies make their appearance again, and, recovered from the fear of being invaded in their homes by the Secessionists, are now as patriotic and fearless as the men.

Foreign nations were well represented. I noticed Lord LYONS, with his English-Scotch face, and little Baron GEROLT, with his quiet polished air and yellow satin neckcloth; Baron STOECKEL, VON LIMBURG, Mr. SLIDEN and LISBOA, the Brazilian Minister. I think all the Foreign Ministers were present.

The different New-York Regiments were very well represented by their Colonels. They were all fine healthy-looking men, with a decided soldierly presence

I did not move much among the crowd where it was thickest, to spy out members of the Cabinet, but had a glimpse of WELLES, Secretary of the Navy, the man who, when he was chosen by the President, the *Herald* said died, to all intents and purposes, twenty years ago. If the amiable editor of that sheet could have seen him last night, he would have thought him good for, at least, twenty years more of life. They say, at all events, that he is pretty lively, (for a dead man) just now in naval matters. CHARLES SUMNER and Postmaster BLAIR were in conversation in a side corner. SUMNER looks in vigorous health. CALEB LYON, of Lyonsdale, the poet, was making himself amiable among the ladies, who were, as I said, pretty numerous for a city lately reported entirely deserted by the fair.

Young Mrs. SEWARD is a very engaging and unaffected hostess. She seemed proud of the appearance of the soldiers around her The voices of the ladies kept up quite a pleasant chatter. I was glad to see them so animated. Mme. BERGMAN, wife of one of the *attachés*, chatted gaily in French, Mme. BURTON in Anglo-Spanish, and several ladies chatted gaily in English; and still beneath all a solemn feeling pervaded the assembly. I saw Miss POWELL, whose mission here is a melancholy one, leaning on the arm of Mr. SEWARD, who was conducting her to a side seat in one of the rooms where sat a friendless traveler, a woman who had journeyed from a distant State, to implore the protection of the Government for the lives and property of those she loved, and who are held down under the threats of those in authority at the South She is a Southern woman by birth, and her parents were Southern, but she loves her country—not merely *one* section of it—and says that there are thousands in the South who would speak out for the Union, if they dared. She arrived at Mr. SEWARD's house a short time before the guests of the evening began to arrive, and being alone, and a stranger, remained. She was delighted with the company, and amused me much by saying that she never was North before, and had no idea that Northerners were such "good-looking people" The band during the evening played "Hail Columbia" with which the good old soul was delighted. She asked that they would play the Star Spangled Banner, and Mr. SEWARD said that her request should be granted. The Secessionists threaten to confiscate her husband's property and take his life unless he swears allegiance to the "C. A. S." But the old lady says "he'll die rather than do that." I noticed that she looked upon the soldiers with admiring eyes, as if she thought they could defend the Stars and Stripes. And she was not the only one who thought so. As the brave fellows stood around in groups, Mr. SEWARD asked Miss POWELL smilingly if she would be very unhappy if obliged to return to New York without having any use for lint and bandages. She replied that she would be *happy* rather than unhappy, if her country's troubles could be thus settled *with honor*. Mr. SEWARD said to some gentlemen standing near that he would like to look at a hundred thousand such men, but the thought of *war* was sad. Mr. SEWARD *hates* war; but this war has been forced upon him in defence of the holiest rights, and no one need fear that he will not carry on that defence with vigor.

I bade the old lady from the South good-bye at half-past eleven, and left the Governor's house. The dancing was still going on. L.

AMUSEMENTS.

The Winter Garden has monopolized all the dramatic interest of the past week, and this, too, without a great expenditure in the way of novelty Where artists of thorough excellence are engaged, an entertainment of some degree of freshness can always be guaranteed. Improving on this fact, Mr. JACKSON has adhered to a steady *repertoire* of "approved good" pieces, simply adapting them to the exigencies of the moment. Mrs. JOHN WOOD and Mr. JOSEPH JEFFERSON have done the rest, and been rewarded with houses overcrowded with delighted faces. The only novelty on the programme has been a London farce, called "Bowled Out," which was played on Thursday last with only moderate success. It comes from the Adelphi Theatre, and is as extravagant as pieces from that locality are apt to be. As a caricature of a certain phase of Dissenting life—the worst, we imagine—it may have its saliencies in the great metropolis, but here its exposures of cant are somewhat tame and miss fire lamentably. Hence, notwithstanding much excellent acting on the part of both the artists we have named, it was a failure. The management withdrew it after the second night. Mr. JOSEPH JEFFERSON completed his engagement at the Winter Garden last evening. He has listened to the voice of the charmer, and departs now for California, where we trust he will meet with a reception due to his great merits as an actor. It will be long before we meet with the right man to fill his place. As a comic artist, he is, we believe, the most finished and generally excellent one we have ever had Remembering, as any one may readily remember, the many characters he has sustained before a New-York audience, it is, we believe, impossible to recall a single instance of bad taste, of grossness, of violent effort after applause, in all his varied impersonations The esteem which he has hereby justly won has been by legitimate means, and by the purest efforts of a quick genius. Mr. JEFFERSON is the representative man of the American stage; the one who draws less on tradition than any other. As such he made his mark here—where taste is exacting, and will surely make it in California, Australia and England, if he finds it worth his while to make the experiment. One thing is certain, and it may be recorded to his credit. He leaves an audience that does not wish to part with him. Of all the artists that have tried to win a degree of remembrance and consideration amid the deafening roll of the drum he alone has succeeded. From the opening night of his engagement to the closing one, the houses have been all that a manager could desire, or the most popular favorite expect.

In view of so great a loss, the question naturally arises, what will the manager do? How will he contrive to keep open his house, and satisfy an audience accustomed to so much laughter and pleasantry? Turning to the bills, we find that the best provision under the circumstances has been made. Mr SOTHERN, the original *Lord Dundreary* of the never-to-be-forgotten "American Cousin," snatched providentially from the Provinces, comes to us with a new version of the piece which gave him popularity—a version which competent critics pronounce to be the funniest thing of the day, and therefore exactly the thing we want. It will suffice for momentary curiosity to say that that the original *Lord Dundreary*, modified by surrounding circumstances and an experience of American institutions, is presented to our view, and that a brother of that distinguished nobleman, green and lovely to behold, is also introduced. The struggle to meet this relative, constitutes the ground-work of the plot, and when we state that both characters are sustained by Mr. SOTHERN, it will be seen that the impossibility is absolutely sublime. Mr. SOTHERN's quickness in certain essential changes of costume, is described by the Provincial press as remarkable, and his double characterization can hardly fail to be interesting, to the many thousands who saw the original piece at LAURA KEENE's theatre.

The establishment, last mentioned, continues on its prosperous career. We hear only of the "Seven Sisters"—a spectacle so astoundingly acceptable to the multitude, that it is rapidly approaching its two hundredth night Those who have not seen this piece since its production, would do well to give it another turn. It is no longer the same thing. New scenes have been added, and new dialogue appropriate to the times—both excellent. There is no going beyond he public record of a man or an entertainment, Where the indorsement is as distinct as it is in the case of the "Seven Sisters," it may safely be concluded that all is right.

The company under Mr BARNUM's direction continues to support the dramatic flag at the Museum, where you can take a play, as you would an ice, in the middle of the day. The announcement for the coming week promises us the patriotic piece, called "Anderson, or the Patriot of Sumter"

Miss CARLOTTA PATTI, the sister of ADELINA, (who, by the way, was to make her *début* in London on the 14th instant,) will give a grand parting concert, at Dodworth's Saloon, on Thursday next, assisted by Sig. BRIGNOLI and other artists of distinction. This very talented young lady is not behind her sister in vocal ability or natural sweetness of voice. Were she not prevented by a lamentable accident from appearing upon the stage, she would probably be the most renowned of her singularly musical and distinguished family. As it is, she is by far the most finished concert singer now in America. We trust that she will be remembered on this occasion.

The success of Mr. GEORGE CHRISTY at Irving Hall has been so marked, that he announces a further series of performances in that handsome and comfortable establishment, as we were sure he would. He is one of the few men in this peculiarly American line of business who knows the limits of fun. The most fastidious taste cannot be offended at the entertainment he provides, and the most cultivated mind may find something to enjoy in his extremely ludicrous burlesques of passing events. Mr. CHRISTY has made some additions to his company, and offers an entirely new programme to-morrow evening.

Mme. ANNA BISHOP's series of Chamber Concerts at the Stuyvesant Institute, No. 659 Broadway, are still going on. During the past week she has made a valuable acquisition to her forces in the person of Mr. J. R THOMAS, a gentleman who is better known as a composer than as a singer, although in the latter capacity he is without a superior in this city. A young pianist has also been added to the company, Master PATE, who displays much talent. Notwithstanding the general excellence of the programme the attendance has been but slight, and we should suppose scarcely remunerative. This must arise, in a great measure, from bad management. Artists of such general acceptance would certainly succeed if they were placed properly before the public.

Mr. GOTTSCHALK, we are sorry say, has lost courage, and declines, for the present, to return to America. The engagement which he had entered into with Mr. MAX STRAKOSCH remains in abeyance until next Fall When the disappointment, which this announcement will bring, passes over, it will, perhaps, be conceded that Mr. GOTTSCHALK was right in his determination to postpone the period of an important series of concerts. At present there is much angry feeling on the subject. All those who admire his rare talents think that he ought to have come, under any circumstances. How seldom is it that an artist is allowed to take a business view of his chances in life? People grumble at Mr. GOTTSCHALK simply because he is an American. If he were a foreigner they would applaud his decision. Every one who knows Mr. GOTTSCHALK's exquisitely poetical style must admit that this is no time for making a strong impression with such means.

The "smallest man alive," the renowned Gen. Tom Thumb, will commence a season of receptions at Hope Chapel to-morrow, giving one in the afternoon and another in the evening. The prices of admission are arranged to suit the times, but the programme promises more than we have been accustomed to receive at higher prices. Mr. GEARY—a very delicious tenor—his daughter, Miss MINNIE GEARY, Mr. TOMLIN and other artists in the musical way will assist the General.

FROM SOUTH AMERICA.

The News from the United States—The Earthquake at Mendoza, &c.

Correspondence of the New-York Times.

CHILI, Tuesday, April 16, 1861.

We have just received news to March 11 from the United States, and are rejoiced that LINCOLN has been inaugurated without violence.

The rupture of the Union elicits expressions of sorrow here, more especially from native gentlemen. Last evening one of them asked me what would be the probable effect on Mexico, Central America, and the South American States. He feared there would be a new era of fillibustering. All unite in condemning the abnormal system of Slavery in a government claiming to be free. The Constitution of this country makes every human being free who treads upon the soil of Chili

Mr. BIGLER is still here, as United States Minister, in no very good odor with the Government. His steps in regard to the brig *Townsend Jones* have offended the Cabinet, more especially since he has made no admissions since the confession of the captain of the brig, to the effect that he had delivered munitions of war to the insurgents, were passed to him. His recall will gratify the gentlemen composing this Cabinet. In some of his dispatches, Mr. BIGLER has stated to this Government that "the Intendente of Valparaiso lied," in certain statements he had made in defence of his measures taken against the aforesaid brig. Now that the captain has come forward and sustained the statements of the Intendente the least the American Minister could do, would be to withdraw those most offensive expressions, more especially as they were in any case unworthy of insertion in any official and diplomatic paper.

The news from Mendoza has been dreadful; more than half the inhabitants have perished. The town is one scene of ruin. Not an edifice has remained. A person who was there says the feeling was as if the whole soil were lifted high in the air, and then had fallen, bringing everything down to the ground. Many of the survivors have been mutilated by their houses having fallen on them; others, by hundreds, nay, even thousands, were buried under the ruins. The stench arising from the ruins is described as fearful.

It would not be strange if civil war were also to break out in addition to all the other distresses.

Between $30,000 and $40,000 have been contributed in this country to aid the sufferers in Mendoza.

Finally it has been agreed that PEREZ shall be the candidate for the Presidency in Chili. There will be no organized opposition.

In commercial circles there has been a good deal of calamity of late. The failures amount to millions already. New ones occur constantly.

Our first rains have just occurred.

In Santiago the Astronomical Observatory founded by Lieut. GILLISS, has been removed from Santa Lucia to the Botanical Gardens, where a substantial edifice has been erected for the purpose. SOUTH PACIFIC.

An Omission Rectified.

The March number of *Harper's Magazine* contains an article entitled "The Siege of Detroit in 1763, by the Indians under PONTIAC." The interesting incidents are taken, however, from the volume, by FRANCIS PARKMAN, entitled *History of the Conspiracy of Pontiac*, etc. The following note from Mr. HEADLEY to Mr. PARKMAN places the matter in its true light. We insert it in justice to both gentlemen:

NEWBURGH, May 10, 1861.

To F. PARKMAN, Esq.—*Dear Sir:* In an article entitled "The Siege of Detroit," which I published in the March number of *Harper's Magazine*, I was indebted for all those incidents and minor events which give life and picturesqueness to the narrative to your admirable and elaborate work on the Pontiac War—the only work which contains them. I appended a note to the article in question referring the reader to that work, but by an oversight of the printer it was omitted. This omission, which could not have occurred had I been able to see the proofs, has caused me the most sincere regret, not only as an act of injustice to you, but because it makes me to appear in the unenviable light of appropriating the labors of others as my own.

I should have made this explanation earlier, but I designed to insert it in an article closely connected with the one on "Pontiac," all ready to be published in the same magazine in which the latter appeared.

Very respectfully, yours, J. T. HEADLEY.

(Advertisement.)

HERRING'S PATENT CHAMPION FIRE-PROOF Safes and Herring's New Patent Burglar-Proof Safes, lined with patent crystalized iron—the only material that cannot be drilled. No. 251 Broadway, corner Murray-street, New-York.

Markets by Telegraph.

PHILADELPHIA, Saturday, May 25.

FLOUR firm, at $5 50@$5 62½ for Superfine. WHEAT steady, at $1 45 for White, and $1 35@$1 38 for Red. CORN steady; sales of Yellow at 60c. LARD steady, at 10. WHISKY dull, at 16c.@17c.

CHICAGO, Saturday, May 25.

The currency question is in *statu quo*; business of all kinds very quiet. FLOUR—No transactions. WHEAT declined 6c @8c; sales at 75c.@76c. for No. 1 for gold. CORN dull, and 5c. lower; sales at 23c. *Receipts*—30,000 bbls. Flour, 44,000 bushels Wheat, 99,000 bushels Corn. *Shipments*—1,100 bbls. Flour, 52,000 bushels Wheat, 32,000 bushels Corn.

Philadelphia Stock Market.

PHILADELPHIA, Saturday, May 25

Stocks dull. Pennsylvania State Fives, 77; Reading Railroad, 15¾; Morris Canal, 39; Long Island Railroad, 8¾; Pennsylvania Railroad, 37. Sight Exchange on New-York at par@1-10th per cent. discount.

Passengers Sailed.

In the steamship Great Eastern, for Liverpool—D. C. Peacock, G. Mitchler Isaac Taylor, George Vandenhoff, Dr. S S. Fitch, Mrs. Edward Cachard, two children and nurse; E. Barren and servant; Thomas C. Hopper, Rev. Lt. Reville, A. Quesnel, E. Begonen, two children and servants; J. F. Brugiere R. W Hamilton, Mr and Mrs. E. M. Greenway, Jr., James McDowell, lady, three children and servant; Mrs. A. Potts Mr. and Mrs. John Gill, Mrs. T. C. Durant and two children; Miss Moyleux, Mr. and Mrs B J. Van Dewater, H Lawrence G. Mayall G. S Wood, Enrique Bneita and friend, Philip Hoffman, Mr. and Mrs. W. Frank Scott Mr. and Mrs. F. Gautier, children and servants; S. F. Seward, Leon Manerol, G. T. Wolf J. G. Rice F. W. Barlow, A. B Thorburn, Edward Z. Richards, Mr. C. Fritze, Washington Jackson August Kilker, S. de la Vega Julian Yuesly Nathaniel and Mrs. Eaton, C. D Hubbard W. L. Bingand lady, Miss King, Miss M. V. Kang. H. W. Schwartz, C. H. Schwartz, Miss Schwartz and servant, James Robertson, Gustavus Kuhler, John Nicholson, H. Wittsteder, R. McDowell, O. B. Graham, Mr. and Mrs. George Moore and family, W. W. Wright, David Spence, Donald Rose Baron Sternberg and friend, J. Harris, Nathl. Green, Mr. and Mrs. C. B. Payne Mr. and Thos. Dehon, child and nurse; Thomas Dehon, Claudio de Unamuno and lady, C. D. Seeobst, P. G. Negrette, John Russell, Wm Smithell, Mr. and Mrs. A. G. Dodge, child and servant, B. Mather, O. Trummer, George Yates, S B. Bernard, Fred. Raige Edward de Aimsey, Miss Lawrence, Mr and Mrs. Alex. Dallas, Mr and Mrs. George Wilson and children, Mr. and Mrs. F. M Strange and children; R Rheden, Miss Pleasants, C. I Pescock, Wm. Geard, Mrs Archbold, Charles Knille, Charles K. Frost and lady, Mrs. Shaw, Patrick Dunigan, H. L. Meyer, Mr. and Mrs. A. Henriquet, Mr. and Mrs. Mitchell and infant, Alfred H Hildick, B. R Banghard, Mr. and Mrs. Wm. Fox, George Darlington G. Persico John Scholfield, Mr and Mrs. John Snowden and child, Thomas Forbes John J. Hardy, John J Hardy, Jr., Thos. Biggs, Thos. Jones, R J. Jones, Mr. John Brinswell and 2 children, W. J. Preston Mrs. J. Greenberry and 2 children, A. Texier, Miss Dubois Mrs H Marks, Thos. Maddock, J. H. Farrington Mrs. Jane Pitt and child, Achilles Smechie, S. W. Seymour, H. Stanley, W. Williams, Wm Bissley, Sebastian Doumoux, James Ritchie Mrs Cohen. George Chinn, Joseph and Mrs Keyworth, Mr. and Mrs. J. H. Jackson, Sidney Collin, Mrs Moworay, Dr. J. T. Nicholas, W. W. Frinzen, August Cassin—Total. 194

In steamship Karnak, for Havana and Nassau—A. E. Smith John Garvey, John Andrew New-York; Mr. and Mrs. E. Gore Nassau; H McClellan. Nassau. Mr. and Mrs. Geo D. Harris 2 children and servant Nassau. For Havana—Mrs L Trechi and child, Havana; G. Banero New-York; D C Martinez, Madrid; F. Hencil, Havana; Wm. Wilkinson. Havana; John B. Trecartier and 3 children, Havana; Mr. and Mrs. Pablo Perez and 2 sons, Cuba; Jose Lissor, New York; Jacinto de Vega Cuba; G. M. de Villa. Cuba; Santa Rose and 6 children, V. King Havana; A. Cortander, Havana; A. Pellum, Charleston.

MINIATURE ALMANAC—THIS DAY.

Sun rises.... 4 31 | Sun sets..... 7 20 | Moon rises..10 63

HIGH WATER—THIS DAY.

Sandy Hook 9 13 | Gov. Island..10 02 | Hell Gate...11 24

MARINE INTELLIGENCE.

NEW-YORK....SATURDAY, May 25.

Cleared.

Steamships Primero, Reimer, Havana, Pesant, Bros & Co., Karnak, Le Messurier, Nassau, E. Cunard; State of Georgia, Gavin, Old Point.

Ships John Haven, Porter, Liverpool Williams & Guion; Forest City, Axworthy, Glasgow; Good Hope, Miller, Liverpool, R. S. Taylor; Empire State, Briggs, Liverpool, Lunham & Dimon.

Barks Southerner, Campbell, Manzanilla; Achme, Campbell, Vera Cruz, Hargous & Co.; Atlantic, (Brem.) Foldhuser, Bremen, ——; Union, Tripp, St. John, N. F., B. B. Small.

Brigs La Grange, Hough Boston, Trask & Dearborn; Will o' the Wisp, Hunt, Jacmel Brett, Son & Co.; Penguin, (Br.,) Conyers, Bermuda, Middleton & Co.

Schooners Transit, Knowles, Key West, McCready, Mott & Co; Blossom, Douglas New-Haven, master; C. R. Vickery, Babbitt, Fall River, master; Susan, Bearse Boston, S. W. Lewis & Co.; Liverpool Pierce, Harbor Island, ——; Caroline, Fox, Philadelphia, ——; E. J. Rayner, Philadelphia, Merrill & Abbott; S. M. Barnes, Briggs Providence master.

Sloop Aurora, Williams, Norwich, master.

Arrived.

U. S. steam transport Coatzacoalcos, Babcock, Washington May 23, in ballast, and passengers to M. O. Roberts. May 23 at 12 M., 3 miles above Fort Washington, passed steamship Cahawba, bound up, with troops. At midnight passed gunboat Quaker City at anchor at the mouth of the Chesapeake.

U. S. gunboat Cambridge, Capt. Matthews, Fort Monroe 40 hours, having in tow prize bark Pioneer, captured for violating the blockade by gunboat Quaker City.

Steamer Black Diamond, Allen, Philadelphia, with mdse. to J. & N. Briggs.

U. S. steam transport James Adger, Phillips, Fortress Monroe 24th inst., at 3 P. M., to Spofford, Tileston & Co.

Steamer Pelican, Baker, Providence, with mdse. to E Bynner.

Steamer Potomska, Nye, Portland, with mdse. to H. B. Cromwell & Co.

Steamer Concord, Norman, Philadelphia, with mdse. to Loper & Kirkpatrick.

Steamer P. T. Heartt, Siddell, Philadelphia, with mdse. to J. & N. Briggs.

Steamer Delaware, Johnson, Philadelphia and Cape May with mdse. to F. Perkins.

Ship Hermann, (Brem.,) Kuhlman, Bremen 32 ds., with mdse. and 349 passengers to Chas. Luling Had heavy weather split sails, &c. May 3, lat 48 50, lon 16 56, saw bark D. Colden Murray, Lee, Helvoet April 24, for New York.

Ship Sardinia, Pendleton, Liverpool, via Savannah and Charleston Bar, in ballast, to Samuel Thompson's Nephew. 17th inst., off Charleston, saw ship Emma, of Charleston, bound in.

Ship Scyne (Br., of Fleetwood,) Gover, Fleetwood, via Savannah and the Delaware, in ballast, to order.

Bark Pioneer, (prize,) Midshipman ——, prize commander, of and from Richmond, Va., in tow of U. S. gunboat Cambridge; was originally bound to Richmond, Va., and captured for violating the blockade.

Bark Therese, (Brem.,) Hohorst, Bremen 36 ds., with mdse and 298 passengers to Hermann Koop. Has had one birth and one death.

Bark James Montgomery, (Br., of North Shields,) Pile, Southampton 34 ds., via Hampton Roads, in ballast to order; was bound to Hampton Roads for orders, and ordered off.

Bark Linda Stewart, Davis, St. Jago, Cuba, 22 ds., with sugar, &c., to Jonathan Thompson, Has been 9 ds. N. of Hatteras.

Bark Adeline C. Adams, (of Camden,) Hemingway, Rio Janeiro April 3, with coffee to Metcalf & Duncan. Been 10 ds. N. of Hatteras with northerly gales and calms.

Bark Charles B. Truitt, (of Philadelphia,) Scull, Santos 55 ds., with coffee to Thomas P. Cooper. Left no Am. vessels

Bark Octavia, (prize,) Lieut. C. H Green, prize commander, of and 6 ds from Richmond, with tobacco; was captured while violating the blockade.

Bark Jane Cockerill, (Br., of London,) Ambrose, Carthagena, Spain, 42 ds., in ballast, to order. Had heavy weather, sprung foremast and topmast.

Bark Cienfuegos, Cole, Cienfuegos 16 ds., with sugar and molasses to Fonvert & Co.

Bark Eliza Barss, (Br.,) Cooper, Bermuda 5 ds., with potatoes &c., to Tucker & Lightbourn.

Bark Union, (of Boston,) Clark, Rio Janeiro 48 ds., with coffee to C. R. Green.

Brig Emily Fisher, (of Eastport,) Staples, Cienfuegos 12 ds, with sugar, &c., to Brett, Son & Co. Saw brig Ocean Isle going in.

Brig Emma, Hatfield, Para 21 inst., with rubber, nuts, &c., to E. L. Corning. Left no Am. vessels.

Brig Mecosta, Haynes Nuevitas 12th inst., with sugar, &c., to Thompson & Hunter.

Brig Lady Chapman, Cooper Bermuda 7 ds., with potatoes, &c., to Smith, Jones & Co.

Brig Glenden, (Br., of Aberdeen,) Maerns, Shields 41 ds., with coal to H. & G. W. Meyer.

Brig Volant, Botsford, Montevideo 43 ds., with hides to W. W. De Forrest.

Brig H. Means, (of Surry,) Treworgy, Remedios 13 ds., with sugar to Grinnell, Minturn & Co. Sld. in co. with bark Scotland, for California

Brig John Butler, Miner, Port-au-Platt 10 ds., with mahogany and honey to master.

Brig Standard, (Br.,) Card, Windsor, with plaster to D. R. De Wolff.

Brig La Grange, Huff, Rondout for Boston.

Schr. Wm. C. Mershon, (3 masted,) Cole Sagua 12 ds., with sugar, McCready Mott & Co. May 19, 6½ P. M., 92 miles S. ½ W. from Cape Hatteras, lat. 33 42, lon. 75 42, a bark ran across the stern, strg. E. N. E., showing a white signal with black letters J. N. E. on it.

Schr. Martha, (of Jacksonville,) Lambert, Remedios May 10, with sugar to Thompson & Hunter. Off Hatteras, saw a large frigate lying to under storm staysails.

Schr. David Faust, (of Wilmington, N. C.) Morselander, New-Orleans 20 ds., with hides, tobacco, &c., to McCready, Mott & Co.

Schr. Volunteer, (of Millbridge,) Brown, Cardenas 11 ds., with molasses to Miller & Houghton. Sld. in co. with schr. E. M. Haley, Haley, for Portland.

Schr. Velma (of Cambridge, Mass.,) Young, Matanzas 11 ds., with sugar and molasses to U. & J. J. Peters. Sld. in co. with schr. S. B. Small, for New York.

Schr. Maria L. Davis, (of Boston,) Small, Zaza 17 ds., with sugar and molasses to Post & Small.

Schr. Anna Gardner, (of Surry,) Jarvis, St. Jago 20 ds., with sugar and molasses to Maxwell & Mason. Had heavy E. N. E. weather N. of Hatteras

Schr. Mary E. Pierson, (of Bangor,) Hodgdon, Aguapilla, P. R., 16 ds., with molasses to R. P. Buck & Co.

Schr. Elizabeth De Hart, (of Georgetown, Me.,) Low, Matanzas 13th inst., with sugar and molasses to master.

Schr. Electric Light, (of Portland,) Hume, Mayaguez, P. R., 16 ds., with sugar and molasses to Miller & Houghton.

Schr. Matilda, West, Tampico 24 ds., with goat-skins, fustic, &c., to J. & N. Smith & Co. May 8, lat. 24 48, lon. 78 14, spoke schr. A. C. Randall, of Westerly, L. I., from Matagorda, Texas, for New-York.

Schr. Mary P. Hudson, (of May's Landing,) Hudson, Cardenas 10 ds., with sugar to master.

Schr. Florida, Kelly, Elizabethport, with coal, for Boston.

Schr. George Harris, Stevens, Cardenas 11 ds., with sugar to McCready, Mott & Co.

Schr. Romp, (Br.,) Swain, Lingan, C. B., 10 ds., with coal to master.

Schr. Staten Island, Palmer, Delaware River, with oysters, for Brantford.

Schr. St. George, (Br.,) Penniston, Bermuda 8 ds., with potatoes, &c., to Middleton & Co.

Schr. Fanny Morse, Gavitt, Lavacca 21 ds., with cotton, &c., to master.

Schr. Gipsey, Ingalls, Elizabethport, with coal, for Boston.

Schr. H. S. Lanfaire, ——, Elizabethport, with coal, for Boston.

Schr. Orinoco, Rockwell, Philadelphia 2 ds., guano to Brett, Son & Co.

Schr. Ann S. Salter, Fish, Wareham 3 ds., with nails to Parker Mills Co.

Schr. Roxbury, (of Dennis,) St. John, N. B., via Dennis 4 ds., with lumber to A. Craige.

Schr. E. Eldad, Dayton, Norwich, lumber.

Schr. Hudson, Waterman, Portland 2 ds., with stone.

Schr. T. P. Abell, Black Elizabethport, for Boston.

Schr. U. D., Baisley Rockport, with lime.

Schr. Henry Clay, Briggs New-Bedford.

Schr. Thomas B. Smith Briggs, New-Bedford.

Schr. Maria Louisa, Smith, Rockland.

Sloop Blackstone, Allen, Providence 2 ds., mdse.

WIND—During the day from S. E. to S. W.

Sailed.

Steamships Empire City, for Fort Monroe; Fulton, for Havre; Karnak, for Nassau and Havana; Stars and Stripes, Fort Monroe, with stores. Ships Danube, Liverpool, Andover, Glasgow; Patrick Henry, London; Zurich, Havre. Barks Lamplighter, Demerara; Kosmos, (Brem.,) Hamburg; D. S Wilson, Philadelphia; Harriet Spalding, Cork; Bernadotte, (Nor.,) for Queenstown; Houston, Gloucester, Eng.; C. Headley, London; Harvest Queen, Cork. Brigs Nelad, Cienfuegos; Breme, Philadelphia, and others.

May 26—ship North Wind, (Br.,) for Havana; steamship Le Soto, Havana. Brig Hope, (Br.,) Barbados; Reindeer, (Br.) Yarmouth, N. S.

The Great Eastern crossed the Bar at 8 A. M. The following is her cargo: 24,000 bushels wheat, 4,800 bbls. flour, 177 tons lard and bacon, 62 pkgs. furs, 4 cases machinery.

Spoken, &c.

Atlantic—ship from New Orleans for Havre, May 8, lat. 48 10, lon. 22 39

Bunker Hill—ship from Callao for Hampton Roads, May 18, lat. 25 lon 65.

Bell A. Peck—schr. 11 ds. hence for St. Domingo, May 13 lat. 30, lon. 66 30—had lost her rudder in the Gulf Stream.

Gen. Veazie—schr., of Ipswich, from Boston for Port au-Prince, May 21, lat. 34, lon 70

Hanover—schr., of Provincetown, Hodgdon, 13 ds. from Boston for Aqu'n. St. Domingo, May 11, lat. 23, lon. 45 45.

By pilot boat Washington, No. 4—May 23, off Absecomb ship Martha Theresa, of and for New Bedford, from Sandwich Islands, 5½ months out fall; same day, spoke schr. Damon, of Walloboro, for Portland, 20 miles S. of Absecomb.

Foreign Ports.

At Tampico, May 1, brig N. Stetson Olyphant, for New-Orleans in 2 ds.; schr. Ella, for Pensacola in a few ds Sld April 24, schr Fairy, for Galveston; 28th Independence, Stevens, for Mobile, Arr April 29, schr. Ella, from Pensacola; April 29, brig Baker, from New-York, Sld. 30th, schr. Virginia Antoinette, Spenser, for New Orleans.

At Nuevitas, May 12, bark Norman, Baker, for New York in 5 ds.; brigs J. W. Sawyer, Eaton, do. 2 ds.; A. Watson, Watson, ——; M. P. Rich, Dix, disch'g.; Two Boys for New-York, l'g.

At Remedios, May 10, bark John Carver, for New York in 5 ds.; J. W. Churchill, do do.; Scotland for San Francisco; schr. M. Brumsall, for New-York in 5 ds.

At Matanzas, May 20, bark Geo. Turner, for New-York 14th.

At Salt Cay, no date, bark E. Churchill, for Newport, ldg.

At St. Jago, May 5, schr. E. Claussen, Coombs, arr. 4th to load for Baltimore.

Wheeler & Wilson's Sewing Machines—At reduced prices, with Glass Cloth Presser, improved Loop-Check, new style Hemmer, Binder, Corder, &c. Office No. 505 Broadway, New-York.

Humphrey's Homeopathic Specifics,
DEPOT NO. 648 BROADWAY.
The only true and genuine article. Beware of imposition.

Military Shoulder-Brace.—A superior article by MARSH & CO., No 2 Vesey-st., (Astor House).

DIED.

COEY.—In this City, on Friday, May 24, THOMAS COEY, son of the late William J. Coey, in the 23d year of his age.

The friends of the family are respectfully invited to attend his funeral on Sunday afternoon, the 26th inst. at 2 o'clock from his late residence, No 46 Marion st.

RICE.—In this City, on Thursday afternoon, May 23, JOSEPH RICE, in the [illegible] year of his age.

The friends and relatives are respectfully invited to attend the funeral, on Sunday afternoon, May 26, at 2 o'clock from No. 168 33d st. to Calvary Cemetery for interment.

TOBIAS.—In this City, on Friday evening May 24, T. J. TOBIAS, aged 75 years.

The funeral will take place, from his late residence, No. 889 [illegible] on Sunday morning at 10 o'clock

ROGERS.—On Friday, May 17, on board the Aspinwall steamer *Champion*, EDMUND ROGERS, of this City, aged 36 years.

LIVINGSTON.—In this City on Thursday, May 23, after a short and painful illness of bilious colic WILLIAM BEDFORD, youngest son of William H. and Mary C. Livingston, of this City, in the 16th year of his age.

His friends, and the friends of the family, also the friends of Mrs. Beasley his grandmother, and the members of Sunday School No 89, are respectfully invited to attend his funeral this day (Sunday) at 3½ P. M., at the Reformed Dutch Church on Washington-square.

POTTER.—In this City, on Saturday, May 25 Mr. GEORGE POTTER aged 53 years.

The friends of the deceased, also the members of Henry Clay Lodge No. 277, F. and A. M., are respectfully invited to attend the funeral, from his late residence No. 351 Front st., this day, (Sunday,) at 2 o'clock P. M., without further invitation. The remains will be taken to Evergreen Cemetery.

MASONIC.—The members of Henry Clay Lodge No 277 F. and A. M, are hereby summoned to meet at the Lodge Room No 482 Grand-st., this (Sunday) afternoon, at 1 o'clock to attend the funeral of our deceased Brother GEORGE POTTER. The members of sister Lodges are also respectfully invited to attend. By order of

W. J. JONES, Secretary. WM. CLEGG, W. M.

OFFICIAL DRAWINGS OF WOOD, EDDY & CO'S
KENTUCKY AND MISSOURI STATE LOTTERIES.
KENTUCKY, EXTRA CLASS, 299.—MAY 25, 1861.
26, 55, 13, 43, 36, 64, 50, 51, 4, 33, 45, 62, 35.
KENTUCKY. CLASS 300.—MAY 26, 1861.
49, 61, 53, 6, 67, 52, 31, 35, 48, 39, 38, 56, 4.
Circulars sent free of charge by addressing either to
WOOD, EDDY & CO.,
Covington, Ky., or St. Louis, Mo.

CARPETS.
$100,000 WORTH OF CARPETS,
AT RETAIL.
FOR CASH ONLY,
AS FOLLOWS:
VELVET MEDALLION CARPETS,
VELVET CARPETS,
BRUSSELS CARPETS—OLD STYLE,
TAPESTRY BRUSSELS CARPETS,
EXTRA THREE-PLY CARPETS,
SUPERFINE INGRAIN CARPETS,
MEDIUM SUPER-INGRAIN CARPETS,
COMMON INGRAIN CARPETS,
VENETIAN AND ALL STAIR CARPETS,
OIL-CLOTHS, MATTINGS, DRUGGETS, MATS, &c.
GEO. E. L. HYATT,
No. 273 CANAL, through to No. 31 HOWARD-ST.,
Between Broadway and Elm st.

UNION GOODS ALL THE RAGE.
37 varieties of Union Pins and Emblems now ready.
10 different designs Union Envelopes and Union note and letter paper.
If you want to buy good cheap send to HEAD-QUARTERS.
Descriptive catalogue of Union goods sent on application. Address J. G. WELLS, cor. Park Row and Beekman-st., New-York.

BACK NUMBERS OF THE NEW-YORK TIMES FOR SALE.—Back numbers of 1858, 1859, 1860 and 1861. Also, a complete file of 1857, 1859, 1860 and 1861, to the present time, can be had. Apply at sub-desk, at this office.

A PANORAMIC BIRD'S-EYE VIEW OF Maryland, the District of Columbia and a portion of Virginia showing at a glance the relative positions of the towns, their connection, forts, sea coast, rivers, and all places of interest or importance of the present theatre of war; is neatly lithographed; and can be procured at the New-York *Times* Office. Price 50 cents. Discount to the trade. W. M. WEAVER.

IMPORTANT TO THE LADIES.
W. K. PEYTON,
Will open at his new store,
No. 274 Bowery,
ON MONDAY MORNING,
May 27,
A large and magnificent stock of
MANTILLAS, SHAWLS AND DRESS GOODS,
Of all the latest Styles.

Black Silk Circulars at $6 $7 and $8.
Heavy Black Silk Circulars at $7 50 to $10.
Black Silk Basques from $7 25 upwards.

We desire to call special attention to our Cloak and Mantilla Department. Ladies will find it to their advantage to call and note the great difference between our Prices and those of Broadway.
W. K. PEYTON,
New Store, No. 274 Bowery.

RELIGIOUS NOTICES.

ANNIVERSARY
OF THE
AMERICAN BAPTIST PULICATION SOCIETY.

The Annual Sermon will be preached before the Society in the Strong-place Baptist Church, Brooklyn, on SUNDAY, the 26th inst. at 10½ o'clock A. M., by Rev. S. W. SWAIM, D. D., of Massachusetts. The Society will convene in the same place for the transaction of business on MONDAY, 27th inst., at 10 o'clock. In the evening, addresses will be delivered by Rev. A D GILLETTE, D. D; Rev. J B SIMMONS Rev. WM. T. BRANTLEY, D. D., and Rev BARON STOW, D D The public generally are cordially invited to all the meetings.

B. GRIFFITH, Corresponding Secretary.

MR. A. P. PECK, DISENGAGED FOR the first time in fifteen years, has the quality of voice peculiarly fitted for congregational singing—it is full, clear and large compass, and has been thoroughly cultivated by the best masters; his private pupils have been received with much favor in concerts at Irving Hall, New York, and Academy of Music Brooklyn; he has pupils from seven to thirteen years of age that can sing plain psalmody in time and tune; one hundred of his select singers are to appear in the Coronation of the Rose and Patriotic Concert, to be given at the Clinton-av. Congregational Church, the 6th of June. Address No. 189 Fulton-av., Brooklyn.

REV. H. E. MONTGOMERY, RECTOR OF the Church of the Incarnation, will preach in the Free Church of the Redemption in East 14th-st., between 3d and 4th avs, THIS (Sunday,) EVENING. Divine Service at 7½ P. M. A collection will be made to aid the congregation in paying off the debt incurred for furnishing the Church. Morning service as usual at 10½ A. M.

REV. JOHN G. FEE, OF KENTUCKY, (lately expelled from that State) will preach THIS (Sunday) MORNING, at 10½ o'clock, in the Church of the Puritans (Union-square), and THEO. TILTON in the EVENING at 7½ o'clock.

NAVAL BRIGADE.—DIVINE SERVICE WILL be held at the Quarantine Grounds, Staten Island, at 11 A. M., by Rev C. W. DENISON, Chaplain. The ferry boat leaves from near the Battery, at 10 o'clock.

THEODORE TILTON OF THE "INDEPENDENT" will deliver a discourse upon "*The War in its Relations to Slavery*," in the Church of the Puritans, on SUNDAY EVENING, May 26.

NEW PROTESTANT EPISCOPAL CHURCH of the Intercessor 20th st., between Lexington and 3d avs, opens on SUNDAY, May 26, with Divine Service at 10½ A. M. and 4 P. M. Seats free.

CALVARY CHURCH.—ONE OF THE BEST Pews in this church for sale. Address Box No. 7[illegible] Post-Office.

AS HOUSEKEEPER.—AN ACCOMPLISHED very respectable lady, an experienced housekeeper, who has also practice in teaching the English branches with German and French is desirous of obtaining a situation in a gentleman's or private family; no objection to go into the country; high salary not so much an object as a respectable, agreeable home; unexceptionable references given. Address for four days Miss S. B., Box No. 134 *Times* Office.

THE FLORENCE NIGHTINGALE OF THE NURSERY.

The following is an extract from a letter written by the Rev. C. Z. Weiser, to the *German Reformed Messenger*, at Chambersburg, Penn.:—

A BENEFACTRESS.

There is a woman in the public eye, whose name has all along been associated, in our mind, with "Yankee," "Quack," and "Humbug." But it is so no longer, and we desire to wrest her name from all such suspicious association in all other minds. Whatever a woman we may have of womanly delicacy and modesty, we will all admit that woman alone is the Nurse—the GOOD Nurse—the BEST Nurse. Whether we shall have Female Physicians or not, is a question which must be decided by time and principle, and not as a matter of taste. Pride, prejudice, caprice and custom may even well behave themselves, for if there is really a want, there will also be a supply—if there be "a calling," there will be a coming. Nature and Human Society are always self-supplying, and though Art and Fashion may hinder, they cannot prevent.

Mrs. Winslow does not want to treat you, gentlemen! Nor does she prescribe a regimen for your wives; but modestly appears as a messenger of health and happiness to your INFANTS in the cradle. Is there anything improper in that? A Nurse of "ten years" experience can boldly say what is or is not good for a babe—and ought to be listened to. God speed her on her humble but happy mission! She is the most successful physician and most effectual benefactress our little one ever enjoyed—her doting parents not excepted. Just open the door for her, and Mrs. Winslow will prove the American Florence Nightingale of the nursery. Of this we are sure, that we will teach our "Susy" to say, "A Blessing on Mrs. Winslow"—for helping her to survive and escape the griping, colicing and teething siege. We confirm every word set forth in the PROSPECTUS. It performs precisely what it professes to perform, every part of it—nothing less. Away with your "Cordial," "Paregoric," "Drops," "Laudanum," and every other "Narcotic" by which the babe is drugged into stupidity, and rendered dull and idiotic for life.

We have never seen Mrs. Winslow—know her only through the preparation of her "Soothing Syrup for Children Teething." If we had the power, we would make her, as she is, a physical saviour to the Infant Race.

A PERFECT CHARM.

MRS. WINSLOW'S SOOTHING SYRUP certainly does, as the name implies, "soothe" the little sufferer into a quiet, natural sleep, from which it awakes invigorated and refreshed. And for the cure of diseases incident to the period of teething, such as Dysentery, Diarrhea, Wind, Colic, &c., &c., we have never seen its equal.

REV. SYLVANUS COBB THUS WRITES IN THE BOSTON CHRISTIAN FREEMAN.

MRS. WINSLOW'S SOOTHING SYRUP.—Are all the mothers who read the *Freeman* acquainted with this article, which we have advertised for the last few months? We would by no means recommend any kind of medicine which we did not know to be good—particularly for infants. But of this Syrup we can speak from knowledge; in our own family it has proved a blessing indeed, by giving an infant troubled with colic pains quiet sleep, and its parents unbroken rest at night. Most parents can appreciate these blessings. We are entirely opposed to the prevalent practice of drugging infants, and would sooner lose our night's rest than consent to such a course But here is an article which works to perfection, and which is harmless; for the sleep which it affords the infant is perfectly natural, and the little cherub awakes as "bright as a button." And during the process of teething, its value is incalculable. We have frequently heard mothers say they would not be without it from the birth of the child till it had finished with the teething siege on any consideration whatever.

We have spoken of this Syrup for the benefit of our readers who are parents. We know its good value, and have experienced some of the rich blessings which result from its use. Mrs. Winslow is no quack but a woman of long experience as a Nurse and Female Physician.

MRS. WINSLOW'S SOOTHING SYRUP is sure to regulate the Bowels.

Orders are coming in every day from Druggists in all parts of the country, "Send me more of MRS. WINSLOW'S SOOTHING SYRUP."

Millions of bottles of MRS. WINSLOW'S SOOTHING SYRUP are sold every year in the United States.
None genuine unless the *fac-simile* of CURTIS & PERKINS, New-York, is on the outside wrapper.
Sold by Druggists throughout the world.
Principal office, No 13 Cedar-st., New-York.
Price only 25 cents per bottle.

MILITARY.

EIGHTH REGIMENT,
WASHINGTON GREYS,
HOME GUARD.

The members of this Association, and all ex-members of the Regiment, are requested to meet at the Armory, on SUNDAY, the 26th inst., at 1 o'clock P. M., to join in the funeral ceremonies of the late Col. ELLSWORTH, of the Zouave Regiment.

Ex-Col. JNO. W. AVERY, President.

RUBBER BLANKETS, KNAPSACKS,
CANTEENS, HAVERSACKS, &c.,
At Wholesale and Retail, by
THE RUBBER CLOTHING COMPANY,
Manufacturers, No. 201 Broadway, New-York.

NATIONAL GUARD RESERVE.

NEW-YORK, May 25, 1861.

In compliance with division orders, this corps will parade, fully uniformed and equipped, at the Armory, on SUNDAY, the 26th inst., at 11 o'clock, A. M., to participate in the obsequies of the gallant COL. ELLSWORTH, who fell at the taking of Alexandria, on the 24th. The service of "Guard of Honor," on the occasion has been tendered to this corps, and accepted. By order of COL. STEVENS.

WILSON, Adjutant.

HEADQUARTERS FIRST REGIMENT FOREIGN RIFLES,
GARIBALDI GUARD
IRVING BUILDING, No. 594 and 596 Broadway.

WHEREAS, THE COWARDICE AND treachery of the enemies of our country have, at this early stage of their assault on our Constitutional rights resulted in the dastardly assassination of our brave and noble young comrade, Col. ELLSWORTH, therefore, be it

Resolved, That the officers of the Garibaldi Guard convey to the relatives, friends and fellow-officers of the brave deceased, our sincere regrets for his untimely end; and that we pledge the best efforts, and the best blood of our regiment, to vindicate, in his name the justice and honor of the cause, whose success his martyrdom has sealed.

Resolved, That we wear the usual badge of mourning, in his honor, for six days. D'UTASSY, Colonel.

HEAD-QUARTERS NEW-YORK BRITISH VOLUNTEERS,
NEW YORK May 25, 1861.

THE REGIMENT OF NEW-YORK BRITISH Volunteers are ordered to parade on TUESDAY, the 29th inst., on 14th-st., Union square, at 9 A. M. A full attendance is positively requested.

W. R. McDONALD, Col Commanding.

TO MEMBERS OF THE VARIOUS COMPANIES of the Twenty-fifth Regiment Union Rangers, JAMES E. KERRIGAN Colonel are requested to meet at the foot of 49th st. on MONDAY, May 27, at 12 o'clock noon, to embark for quarters on Staten Island. By order of GEORGE MOUNTJOY, Major.

NOTICE.—THE "SONS OF NEW HAMPSHIRE" will please assemble at the Brandreth House, at 7 o'clock THIS MORNING to escort the New-Hampshire Regiment. A flag will be presented at the Division Armory, corner of Elm and White sts., at 8 o'clock, by Judge B. W. Bonney. CHARLES L. FROST, Chairman of Committee.

DRILL ROOM TO LET.—THE LIGHT AND well ventilated basement of Nos. 14 and 16 4th av., opposite Seventh Regiment armory 51x80 feet, substantially built, with one row of columns Rent $300 for six months. Apply to RENWICK & AUCHMUTY, No. 88 Wall-st., or on premises.

WANTED—ONE DRUM AND ONE FIFE MAJOR wanted immediately. Apply at head-quarters Seventeenth Regiment, Park Barracks This regiment has been mustered into the service of the United States and is waiting marching orders. H. S. LANSING, Colonel.

TENTS FOR THE ARMY.—HAMMOCKS AND wagon covers made to order, by THOS. A. GERRY, No. 43 South-st.

FLAGS.

BUNTING FLAGS.
ALL SIZES ON HAND AND TO ORDER, BY HOJER & GRAHAM, manufacturers, No. 87 Duane-st., New-York. Ornamental Painters on Silk, &c.
BUNTING BY THE YARD OR PIECE.

IRON AND HARDWARE.

TIN-PLATE, SHEET IRON, ZINC &c., TIN and TERNE; PLATE, CHARCOAL and COKE SHEET-IRON—Belgian Russian, English, American, ZINC COPPER, SPELTER BLOCK-TIN, WIRE, &c. For sale by A. A. THOMPSON & CO., No. 215 Water-st.

STATIONERY.

THE BEST AND CHEAPEST INK. AMERICAN UNION INK, jet black, flows freely, and does not corrode. Sold at No. 5 Ludlow-st., and at the stationers generally. JESSE G. KEYS.

HOUSE-FURNISHING GOODS.

THE POLAR REFRIGERATOR
Is the best preserver of meats, fruit, &c., in use. Call and see, or send for circular. BARTLETT & LESLEY, Manufacturers. No. 426 Broadway.

LOAN OFFICES.

MONEY ADVANCED ON DIAMOND JEWELRY, watches and plate, or bought for cash at the highest prices by LOUIS AUERICH, No. 728 Broadway, under New-York Hotel.

10,000 SIDES OAK-TANNED LEATHER for military purposes; 3,000 sides in rough, sale by WM. H. HOOPLE, No. 67 Cliff-st.

THE RIGHT OF SECESSION.

Our National Character, and the Unity and Supremacy of Our National Government, "a Covenant Running with the Land."

FIRST ARTICLE.

In analyzing the theory of Government under which the English Colonists in America became independent of the sovereignty of the parent State, and derived to themselves a national existence, permanently and indissolubly established under the present Federal Constitution, it is important to revert to the origin and development of those elements of social and political fraternity which originated and established the Federal Sovereignty, while they also secured to the people in general, as well as to the States in severalty, the enjoyment of their own peculiar and distinctive laws, customs, rights, privileges and independent forms of municipal government and jurisdiction within their own territorial precincts.

The original Union, under which the people and Colonies combined to resist the aggressions of the parent Government, was merely defensive. It expressed their aims and relations in petitions to the Crown, addresses to the people of Great Britain, and in compacts of "non-importation and non-consumption of all goods, wares and merchandise whatsoever from Great Britain and Ireland, or from any place to which they had been previously exported from Great Britain or Ireland; or from any of the British possessions in the East or West Indies."

The Continental Congress, which met at Philadelphia, in September, 1774, was composed of delegates or representatives of the people from the several provinces, who were vested with no specific powers, or particular instructions, other than such as had reference to the general desire "of opposing the oppressions of Great Britain, and obtaining a redress of grievances." This was all their aim.

"At this unhappy period," they say, in their address to the inhabitants of the Colonies, "we have been authorized and directed to meet and consult together *for the welfare of our common country.* We accepted the important trust with diffidence, but have endeavored to discharge it with integrity. Though the state of these Colonies would certainly justify other measures than we have advised, yet weighty reasons determined us to prefer those we have adopted.

In the first place: It appeared to us a conduct becoming the character the colonies have ever sustained, to perform, even in the midst of the unnatural distress and imminent dangers which surround them, every act of loyalty; and therefore we are once more induced to offer to his Majesty the petitions of his faithful subjects in America.

Secondly, Regarding with the tender affection, which we know to be so universal among our countrymen, the people of the kingdom from which we derive our origin, we could not forbear to regulate our steps by an expectation of receiving a full conviction that the colonists are equally dear to them. Between these provinces and that body subsists the social bond *which we ardently wish may never be dissolved,* and which *cannot be dissolved* until their minds shall become indisputably hostile, or their inattention shall permit those who are thus hostile to persist in prosecuting with the powers of the Realm the destructive measures already operating against the colonists; and, in either case shall reduce the latter *to such a situation that they shall be compelled to renounce every regard but that of self-preservation.* Notwithstanding the violence with which affairs have been impelled, they have not reached that fatal point. We do not incline to accelerate their motion, already alarmingly rapid. We have chosen a method of opposition *that does not preclude a hearty reconciliation* with our fellow-subjects on the other side of the Atlantic. We deeply deplore the urgent necessity that presses us to an immediate interruption of commerce that may prove injurious to them. We trust they will acquit us of any unkind intentions towards them, by reflecting that we are driven by the hands of violence into unexperienced and unexpected public convulsions, and that we are contending for that freedom so often contended for by our ancestors."

Such were the peaceful purposes, the conciliatory aims, and the affectionate remonstrances of the Colonies in 1774. Yet, without any intention or design on their part, their exigences soon gave to their union a severer character. The persistent oppressions of the Ministry soon forced them to the stern alternative of self-preservation, and compelled them to change their position into one of direct and ominous hostility to the supreme power of the mother country. They were driven at once, and distinctively, into a revolutionary attitude; and yet we find no expression of a wish or desire to dissolve their political connection with Great Britain. It is worthy of our particular observation, and especially important to be remembered in reference to the question of State Sovereignty, that the martial manifests of this Continental Congress, which sets forth their reasons for taking up arms against the parent government, was given to the world before the people, or any one of the assemblies of the Colonies, thought or dreamed of repudiating their allegiance to the British Crown. In October, 1774, GEORGE WASHINGTON, at Philadelphia, in a letter addressed to Capt ROBERT M'KENZIE, a British officer stationed at Boston, says:

"You are taught—by discoursing with the new-fangled counselors who fly to and surround you—to believe that the people of Massachusetts Bay are rebellious, *setting up for independency* and what not; give me leave, my good friend, to tell you that you are abused, grossly abused. This I advance with a degree of confidence and boldness which may claim your belief, having better opportunities of knowing the real sentiments of the people you are among, from the leaders of them in opposition to the present measures, than you have from those whose business it is, not to disclose truths, but to misrepresent facts in order to justify, as much as possible, to the world, their own conduct. Give me leave to add, and I think I can announce it as a fact, that *it is not the wish or interest of that Government or of any other on this Continent, separately or collectively, to set up for independence.* I am well satisfied that *no such thing is desired by any thinking man in all America:* On the contrary, that it is the ardent wish of the warmest advocates for liberty, that peace and tranquillity, *upon constitutional grounds,* may be restored, and the horrors of civil discord prevented."

WASHINGTON was at this time a member in daily attendance in the Congress, and in constant and confidential intimacy with the other members, and this letter may be taken as a just and truthful statement of the sentiments of loyalty and allegiance which prevailed throughout America at its date.

The martial manifesto followed the next Spring, (May, 1775.) Its language was equally loyal, and is also conclusive as to the general character of this Union. It was:

* * * * * * * "We are reduced to the alternative of choosing an unconditional submission to the tyranny of British Ministers, or resistance by force. The latter is our choice. We have counted the cost of this contest, and find nothing so dreadful as voluntary Slavery. Honor, justice and humanity forbid us tamely to surrender that freedom which we received from our gallant ancestors, and which *our innocent posterity* have a right to receive from us. We cannot endure the infamy and guilt of consigning *succeeding generations* to that wretchedness which inevitably awaits them if we basely entail hereditary bondage upon them. Our cause is just, *our Union is perfect,* our internal resources are great, and, if necessary, foreign assistance is undoubtedly attainable.

We most solemnly, before God and the world, *declare* that, exerting the utmost energy of those powers which our beneficent Creator hath graciously bestowed upon us, the arms which we have been compelled by our enemies to assume, we will, in defiance of every hazard, with unabating firmness and perseverance, employ for the preservation of our liberties, being, *with one mind,* resolved to die as freemen, rather than live as slaves.

Lest this declaration should disquiet the minds of our friends and fellow-subjects in any part of the Empire, we assure them *we mean not to dissolve that union* which has so long and so happily subsisted between us, and which we *sincerely wish to see restored.* Necessity has not yet driven us into that desperate measure, or induced us to excite any other nation to war against them. *We have no raised armies with ambitious designs of separating from Great Britain and establishing independent States.* We fight not for glory or for conquest. We exhibit to mankind the remarkable spectacle of a people attacked by unprovoked enemies, without any imputation or even suspicion of offence. They boast of their civilization and privileges, and yet proffer no milder conditions than servitude or death.

* * In our own native land, in defence of the freedom which is our birthright, and which we have ever enjoyed until the late violation of it; for the protection of our property, acquired solely by the honest industry of our forefathers and ourselves, *against violence actually offered,* we take up arms. We shall lay them down when hostilities shall cease on the part of the aggressors, and all danger of their being renewed shall be removed, and not before. With an humble confidence in the mercies of the supreme and impartial Judge and Ruler of the Universe, we most devoutly implore His divine goodness to protect us happily through this great conflict, *to dispose our adversaries to reconciliation on reasonable terms,* and thereby relieve the empire from the calamities of war.

In July of this same year, Dr. FRANKLIN submitted to the consideration of The Congress a sketch of articles for a confederation between the colonies entitled, "*Articles of confederation and perpetual union,* proposed by the delegates of the several colonies of New-Hampshire, etc., *in general Congress,* met at Philadelphia, May 10, 1775."

The first Article declared:

ARTICLE I. The name of this Confederacy shall be *The United Colonies of North America.*

ART. II. The said *United Colonies* hereby severally enter into a firm league of friendship with each other, *binding on themselves and their posterity,* for their common defence against their enemies; *for the security* of their liberties and properties; *the safety of* their persons and families, and their mutual *and general* welfare

Upon the submission of them it was "*ordered,* that they be proposed to the several Provincial Assemblies, or Conventions, to be by them considered; and, if approved, they are advised to empower their delegates to agree to and ratify the same in the ensuing Congress. After which, the Union thereby established is to continue firm, till the terms of reconciliation proposed in the petition of the last Congress to the King, are agreed to; till the acts since made, restraining the American commerce and fisheries are repealed; till reparation for the injury done to Boston by shutting up its ports; for the burning of Charlestown, and for the expense of this unjust war, and till all the British troops are withdrawn *from America.* On the arrival of these events the *Colonies will return* to their former connection and friendship with Great Britain; but on failure thereof *this Confederation is to be perpetual.*"

Here again it must be observed we have a league of Union between *Colonies,* no one of which claims to itself independence, or any attribute of sovereignty. The third article of this proposed compact simply provides, as to the Colonies severally. "*Article III.* Each *Colony* shall enjoy and retain as much as it may think of its own present laws, customs, rights, principles, and peculiar jurisdiction *within its own limits,* and may amend its own constitution, as shall seem best to its own Assembly or Convention."

Provision was also made for a *General Congress with paramount powers and jurisdiction;* extending to the "determining on war and peace; the sending and receiving Ambassadors, and entering into alliances, (the reconciliation with Great Britain,) the settling of all disputes and differences between Colony and Colony, about limits or any other cause, if such should arise; and the planting of new Colonies when proper." The Congress were also empowered "to make *such general ordinances as,* though necessary to the general welfare, *particular Assemblies are not competent to*—viz: Those that may relate to our general commerce, or general currency; the establishment of posts, and the regulation of the common forces. The Congress also to have the appointment of all general officers, civil and military, appertaining to the General Confederacy, such as General Treasurer, Secretary, &c, &c"

It was moreover further provided:

"ARTICLE IX. An Executive Council shall be appointed by the Congress, *out of their own body,* consisting of twelve persons, of whom two thirds to be a quorum, in the recess of Congress, to execute what should be enjoined thereby; to manage *the general Continental business and interest;* to receive applications from foreign countries; to fill up *pro tempore Continental offices* that might fall vacant; and to draw on the *general treasury* for such monies as might be necessary for *general services, and appropriated by the Congress* to such services."

The great and important feature in this proposed Constitution (for that is the nature of it) is, that it creates a frame of Government which recognizes *the supremacy of the Continental Congress as a national magistracy.* It places not only the people, but the colonial assemblies also, in subjection to its supremacy. It declares those Assemblies, or conventions, to be incompetent to the exercise of any such powers; and that, too, without any claim, intimation or suggestion of a several independency in any colony. On the contrary, its perpetuity is still based on the contingency of a probable *and earnestly desired reconciliation* with Great Britain. Thus, while it recognizes their allegiance to the Crown, it also claims an allegiance due from the people of the colonies to the Congress as the governing power, which abrogates all idea of their several independence.

Without waiting for any formal ratification of these articles by the Assemblies or Conventions of the Colonies, the Congress entered at once upon the exercise of the authority, and the performance of the duties, thereby recognized as belonging to it And as soon as September of the same year declared, in tones as authoritative as human language can express, "*that the exercise of every kind of authority under the crown of Great Britain be utterly suppressed throughout the Colonies.*" And this decree was executed. By it the Congress took upon itself the highest and *exclusive* prerogative of sovereignty throughout the United Provinces, and, as the representative body of the people of America, assumed the exercise of the supreme governing power over the colonies and their inhabitants; still, be it remembered, we have no claim or declaration of independence of Great Britain. No averment or intimation that they intend to change their colonial character: no whisper even, either severally or collectively, that they are, or intend or wish to become, *independent States.*

This act of the Congress, nevertheless, placed them under the imperative necessity of choosing one of only two alternatives, viz: Submission to the supremacy thus assured by the Congress *as a general governing power,* or to the Crown of Great Britain. To refuse either was to choose the other. There was no neutral, no intermediate ground to stand upon. Evidently there was not, there could not have been any such thing, any such thought, as a several sovereignty or independence of The Congress, in any one Colony standing by itself, alone. How could it be otherwise? The Continental Congress necessarily becomes *a consolidated National Magistracy.* A Government possessing essential unity, and vested with those very attributes of supremacy of which it had thus, *by its own decree,* so summarily disrobed the parent State. The power of the Crown being suppressed, what other than the power of the Congress can now take its place? Can any one Colony now claim to extend its jurisdiction, or exercise authority, in every part of America beyond its own limits? Can it claim a competency to do what The Congress has already declared its (a Colony's) incompetency? The as yet undeclared, unclaimed and unachieved independence of the Provincial Governments, is evidently swallowed up in the supremacy of their *Continental* Congress, and they have, voluntarily, as well as by solemn compact, become subject to its Government and control.

How far this unsought and unclaimed independence, either as united or several *States,* may be made hereafter to consist with this supremacy in a national administration, *organized and clothed with full powers before they even thought of severing their political connection with Great Britain,* will become matter of curious and interesting inquiry as we proceed. Meanwhile, just here, we must note and remember this important historical fact, that the idea of asserting their independence of Great Britain, *even as United Colonics,* had not as yet been seriously agitated among them. We expressly repudiate any such aim or intention. They have not yet begun to think, even, of becoming independent *States.* They still admit and cling to the hope of reconciliation with the Crown. They earnestly, and even fondly, long for "the preservation of a happy *and lasting* connection with Great Britain on salutary and constitutional principles." Certainly, the idea of any independence of Great Britain, much less of a several State independence, had no existence or recognition at this date, either inside or outside of the Congress; either inside or outside of the league of their association as United Colonies. This is plainly manifest from the language of the addresses which I have already cited, as well as from other proceedings of the Congress. At the outset the number of delegates who appeared from the several colonies was unequal, and the first question which seriously agitated their deliberations was, as to the mode of voting; whether it should be by colonies or by the poll, or by interests. The celebrated orator of Virginia, PATRICK HENRY, rose in his place during the discussion, and scouting the idea of sectional distinctions, geographical lines, or separate colonial interests, exclaimed—"All America *is thrown into one mass.* Where are your landmarks? your boundaries of colonies? They are *all thrown down.* The distinctions between Virginians, Pennsylvanians, New-Yorkers, and New Englanders, *are no more!* I am not *a Virginian, but an American.*" Each Colony was allowed one vote.

We may well repeat the question, where now was the severalty of the Colonies? Where was *State* independence? Where was *State* Sovereignty? What was this but a consolidation of all America under the general governing power of the *Continental* Congress? This was their sovereign and supreme national magistracy. But of this, more hereafter. HENRY SHERMAN,

LAW REPORTS

Liability of Bail after Death of Principal.

SUPERIOR COURT—SPECIAL TERM.

Before Justice Hoffman.

Edward Hayes vs. D W. Carrington, S. H. Kirby and O. H Berryman.—On the 16th of August, 1858, an action was commenced in this Court against O H Berryman, and an order of arrest was obtained against him. The action was for an assault and battery.

Upon that arrest the present defendants entered into an undertaking together with Berryman, dated Aug. 25, 1858, engaging that Berryman should at all times render himself amenable to the process of the Court during the pendency of the action. On the 6th of October, 1860, judgment was recovered against Berryman in the sum of $1,729 15. On the 9th of October, 1860, execution was issued against the property, and returned unsatisfied. On the 12th of December, execution against the person was issued, and returned not found. On the 25th of March, the present suit was commenced by service of summons on Kirby, and on the 9th of April upon Carrington. It appears that the defendant in the original suit died at Pensacola, not earlier than the 2d, nor later than the 6th of April, 1861. On the 9th of April, 1861, an order was obtained on the application of the defendants for the present plaintiff to show cause why they should not be exonerated from their liability as bail upon the undertaking, and why the action should not be discontinued. This motion was made under section 191 of the Code.

Judge HOFFMAN now delivers the following opinion: Two differing constructions of this section are contended for by the respective counsel. It may be that the twenty days on the extended time allowed by an order applies only to the cases of a surrender; it may also be that it is referrable to each case for exoneration enumerated in the section. It will first be necessary, in obtaining a true interpretation, to ascertain how the laws stood before the Code.

In England, the death, at any stage of a suit before the return of the *capias ad satisfaciendum* against the principal, gave the right, but the Court refused to relieve the bail when the death took place after the return-day of the *ca. sa.,* though it was not actually returned.

In Olcott vs. Lelly (4 John. Rep, 407,) the Court said, "there was no case in which the death of the principal, after the return of the *ca. sa.* had been allowed as a ground of relief. All the cases agree that after the bail is fixed, *de jure,* they take the risk of the death of the principal. The time which is allowed the bail, *ex gratia,* is at their peril.

In Davison vs. Taylor (12 Wheaton, 604) Chief Justice Marshall says: "Courts allow bail to surrender their principal within a limited time after the return of the *Sci. fa.* against them, as a matter of favor, and not as a matter pleadable in bar. But the rule has never been applied to cases where the principal dies after the return. In such a case bail is considered fixed by the return of the *sa ca.* (against the principal,) and his death does not afterwards entitle the bail to an exoneration.

By the Revised Statutes of 1830, where the defendant in a suit should die after the return of the execution against his body, and before the expiration of eight days from the return of the process served on his bail, the Court shall relieve such bail on the same terms as if they had surrendered their principal at the time of his death. The rules of practice in the other cases, such as discharge under a bankrupt or non-imprisonment act, may be gathered from White vs. Blake, *et supra.* Sterner vs. Somberger, 19 Wend, 161. White vs. Blake is very instructive. The defendant had become special bail for a non-resident debtor. In January, 1839, judgment was recovered against the principal. In June following a *ca. sa.* was returned *non est.* In December, 1839 the plaintiff commenced an action against the bail, who obtained an order enlarging the time for surrender until May, 1840. Before the time expired, an act placing non-residents on a footing with residents as to imprisonment for debt was passed. (Laws of 1840, p. 220.) On the 6th of May, 1840 judgment was perfected against the bail, and in June, 1840, a motion was made for exoneration. The motion was granted.

The power to extend the time to surrender under the Code is fully recognized, and I should think that a legal discharge within the extended time as available now as it was before the Code.

One reading of section 191 of the Code is this. The bail may be exonerated—first, by the death of the defendant within twenty days after the commencement of the action against such bail, or within such further time as may be granted by the Court for the surrender of the principal. Or second, by the imprisonment of the principal in a State prison within the same period. Or third, by the legal discharge of the principal from the obligation to render himself amenable to the process against him within the same period. Or fourth, by a surrender of the principal to the Sheriff of the County where he was arrested in execution of the process, within the same period. This reading requires us to interpolate, as applicable to the case of death in the clause respecting further time, a clause such as I have above italicized

The counsel for the plaintiff pointedly observed that there could not be an extension by the Court, of the time to die, or to get a discharge. The extension was, to do an act within the further time which the bail was to have done before.

The other reading, requires us to construe the section thus:

The bail may be exonerated—First, by the death of the defendant, within such time as under the existing law, the bail is entitled in that event, to a discharge. Or second, by the imprisonment of the defendant in a State Prison, within a similar period. Or third, by his legal discharge from his obligation, within a similar period. Or fourth, by a surrender within twenty days from the commencement of the action against such bail, or within such further time as may be granted by the Court to make a surrender.

I am of opinion that the first reading of the section can be sustained. It is not necessarily at variance with the grammatical sense of the section. It seems to me to give a comprehensive and a precise rule for every case But suppose this view is wrong, and in the case of death the period at which the bail is fixed is governed by the former law. By force of the sections 468, 469 and 471, the provisions of the Revised Statutes which I have quoted would furnish the rule, unless it is inconsistent with the Code, or is not in substance applicable to sections under it, (§471.) The statute referred to has fixed eight days after the return of the process against the bail for the limit of the time within which the death of the principal shall work a discharge. There is no longer a return of process in the sense in which it was then understood, but there is its equivalent in the time allowed to answer the complaint after service of a summons, which is 20 days, or where a complaint is not served in the 20 days allowed for an appearance. The defendant has that time to put himself into Court, to surrender or defend. It therefore seems to me that the defendants are entitled to the order for their discharge. Order accordingly.

Court of General Sessions.

SENTENCES.

In this Court yesterday, before Judge McCUNN, Leander Knapp, who had been convicted of grand larceny, was sent to State prison for two years.

John McGowan, and William Jones, who had pleaded guilty of petty larceny, were sent to the penitentiary, the former for six, and the latter for twelve months.

The Court then adjourned to Tuesday morning at 11 o'clock, the Grand Jury having previously made the following

PRESENTMENT.

At a Court of General Sessions of the Peace, holden in and for the City and County of New-York, at the City Hall of the said City, on Saturday, the twenty-fifth day of May, in the year of our Lord one thousand eight hundred and sixty-one, present Hon. JOHN H. McCUNN, City Judge of the City of New-York, Justice of the Sessions, the Grand Jury make the following presentment to the Court, to wit:

The Grand Inquest of the City and County of New-York, respectfully present that they have devoted several days to an investigation in respect to the manner in which the streets and other public places of this City have been cleaned, under the contract with Andrew J. Hackley. The presentment of the last Grand Jury showed that the sum of $40,000 was paid by Thomas Hope to said Hackley, in relation to this contract, on the 11th day of February last; that a resolution awarding the contract to him, although there were twenty-two bidders at lower rates, was hurriedly passed in the evening of the same day; that Hackley refused to say what use he had made of the money, on the ground that his answer would criminate him; and that a contract was made with Hackley, according to said resolution, fifteen days after its passage. A contract made under such suspicious circumstances, that the person to be benefited by it will endure confinement in a prison rather than state by what manner of criminality he procured it, becomes necessarily a cause of offence and a public reproach; and it is the duty of every public officer to insist that the work required by its provisions shall be strictly and fully performed. The Grand Inquest have therefore examined a large number of witnesses, embracing one or more from every Ward in the City, including Street Inspectors and others, as to the extent to which the streets in the respective Wards were swept during the two weeks commencing with Monday, the 29th of April, and ending with Saturday, the 11th of May. Broadway, below Fourteenth-street, is required to be swept every night; and the Grand Inquest have no doubt that this portion of the work has been faithfully performed. Park-row, Chatham-street, the Bowery, below Grand street; Grand street, east of Broadway; Maiden-lane, Fulton-street, east of Broadway; and Cortlandt, Wall and Whitehall streets, were required to be swept at least twice in each week; but neither of them was so swept during the two weeks specified. All the other paved "streets, avenues, lanes, alleys, and all gutters, wharves, piers and heads of slips," were required to be swept at least once in each week. The streets and parts of streets so swept consisted of only forty four blocks, ly, one block in each of the following streets: Centre Market-place, Elizabeth, Nineteenth and Seventh streets; two blocks in each of the following streets: Barclay, Baxter, Bridge, Cedar, Fulton, Pine, Thirty-eighth, Vesey and Water streets; three blocks in each of the following streets: Liberty, Mott, Mulberry and Twenty-first streets; and ten blocks in Washington-street. A large portion of the streets and avenues were not swept even once during the said two weeks. The schedule of street-sweeping omitted, annexed to this presentment, shows the streets required to be swept four times during the said two weeks, and which were swept once, which twice, and which not at all; and also which of the streets required to be swept twice were swept once, and which not at all. The streets below Chambers-street were required to be swept in the night-time; but this requirement, except in two or three instances, was disregarded. All the wharves, piers and heads of slips were required to be swept once in each week, but, with three or four exceptions, they, as well as many streets, have not been swept since the contract was made. The map which accompanies this presentment is so colored as to show how often each street, &c., was required to be swept during the two weeks aforesaid, and whether it was swept, and if so, how often. The evidence before the Grand Inquest shows, that while pains had been taken to make some portions of the streets more exposed to general observation comparatively clean, some other portions were in a filthy and dangerous condition. In Thirty-ninth-street, between First and Second avenues, about one hundred and fifty loads of street-sweepings were dumped on the paved street and sidewalks, some two or three weeks since, in direct violation of the contract, and remain there yet, notwithstanding the repeated demand of the Street Inspector of the Ward to have them removed. The evidence further shows that although the contractor has never had enough men at work to perform his contract fully, he has reduced the number of sweepers to less than two hundred. At the average rate of work done during the two weeks, that force would do the sweeping required about once a month. Probably about five hundred sweepers, working faithfully, in favorable weather, would be required to sweep the streets once a week. The manner in which the provisions of the contract, requiring carts, for the collection of garbage and ashes, to be sent round daily, have been performed, has not been examined into as fully as the extent of the street sweeping; but enough was elicited to show that they have generally been better observed. In one locality, however, it was in proof that such a cart had not been round in ten days.

It is clear from the evidence that the contract has not only been violated by Mr. Hackley in nearly every respect, but that some of its requirements have been entirely disregarded. The heat of Summer will soon be upon us, and in the opinion of the Grand Inquest, it is the duty of the proper public officers to take immediate and efficient measures to save our citizens from the dangers to which they will then be exposed from filthy, pestilence-breeding streets. Fortunately the contract provides that payments shall be due only upon its "true and faithful performance," and the Grand Inquest submit that it is the duty of the Comptroller to refuse any further payments for the time past, by reason of the failure of this condition; and any payment for future time, except for periods during which the contract is truly and faithfully performed; and to give notice to the contractor that he will adhere to this position, and in no case draw a warrant for a payment under other circumstances, unless compelled by adequate legal proceedings. It is also the duty of the City Inspector to give immediate notice in writing to the contractor, of his failure to perform the duties required by the contract, and if the same are not fully performed, to give notice to the Comptroller, that he may communicate the same to the sureties; and if they fail to have the work performed within 48 hours thereafter, to proceed and have it done at their expense. The City Inspector ought to cause a schedule of the work done by the contractor, as returned by the Street Inspectors of the several Wards, to be made without delay, at the expiration of each week, and if the contract has not been fully performed during that period, he should notify the Comptroller, in order that he may withhold payment; and he should also take the proceedings before specified for the purpose of having the work done at the expense of the sureties. The Grand Inquest would also suggest that the Police Commissioners cause reports to be made by the patrolmen of the work done under the street-cleaning contract, and a weekly schedule of failures to comply with the contract, to be made out therefrom, and transmitted to the Comptroller and to the City Inspector. They also request the attention of the Corporation Counsel to this matter, in the hope that, if practicable, immediate legal proceedings will be taken to relieve the city from the burden of this contract.

The Grand Inquest further suggest that a copy of this presentment be presented to each of the public officers above specified, and also to the Mayor, to the Board of Aldermen, and to the Board of Councilmen, and that the accompanying map be sent to the City Inspector, to be kept in his office for public examination.

ABRAHAM AYRES, JAS. G. DE FOREST,
ROBERT LEONARD, GILBERT OAKLEY,
JAMES B BOND, WM S CORWIN,
E. G. BRADBURY, CLINTON GILBERT,
PETER MARTIN, ELIAKIM L BOLLES,
JOSEPH M. COOPER, CHAS. E. HUNTER,
LEMUEL SMITH, HUGH GARDNER,
WM B NORTHRUP, CHARLES SMITH,
SAM'L H. CORNELL, G. D. H. GILLESPIE.
By order of the Grand Inquest.
EDWARD COOPER, Foreman.
JOHN B. THOMPSON, Secretary.

Decisions.

SUPERIOR COURT—GENERAL TERM.

ALL THE JUSTICES.—*Boelker vs. Great Western Insurance Co.*—Judgment affirmed with costs.

Richardson vs. Dug[illegible].—Judgment affirmed with costs.

Simons vs. Law.—Judgment affirmed with costs.

COMMON PLEAS—SPECIAL TERM.

BRADY, J—*Ryan vs. Law.*—Motion granted with costs to abide event.

Cassidy vs. Regan.—Default set aside on payment of costs and witnesses' fees for May term Proceedings to be stayed until the further order of the Court to be made on motion of eight days, costs to abide event.

Walker vs. Philips.—Motion denied, but without costs.

Kirby vs. Binger.—Motion granted on payment of $10 costs and disbursements.

MONETARY AFFAIRS

Sales at the Stock Exchange—MAY 25

$2,000	U. S. 6s, '81 cou.	86½	935	N. Y. Cen. R.	71⅞
5,000	do.	86¾	50	do.	71½
1,000	U. S. 6s, '81 Reg	88	50	do. s10	71⅜
6,000	U. S. 5s, '74 cou.	79	50	do. s.wk	71⅜
7,000	U. S. 6s, '71 cou	79	15	do.	71¾
1,000	Kentucky St. 6s.	77	50	do. b15	71⅞
2,000	Tenn. St. 6s '90.	42½	50	do.	71¾
4,000	do.	43	100	do. s.new	71⅜
2,000	do.	43⅛	100	do. s.wk	71⅞
5,000	Vir. State 6s.s30	45	100	do. b30	71⅝
3,000	do. s3	46½	250	Erie Railroad	21⅛
16,000	do. c	47	25	do.	21¼
11,000	do. c	47⅛	50	Hudson River R.	34½
9,000	do. s3	47¼	25	do.	34
12,000	Mo. State 6s	40	50	M. S. & N. Ind. R.	11¼
4,000	do.	40⅛	20	Panama Railroad	102½
7,000	do.	40⅛	165	Harlem Railroad	10¾
2,000	do. s10	40¼	50	do.	11
2,000	Ill. Central R B.	90	50	Harlem R. Pref	25¾
4,000	Clev & Tol. S. F. B	74½	100	Reading Railroad	30⅝
13	Bank of America	96	100	Mich. Cen. R.	41
10	Park Bank	88	60	do. c	41
20	do.	89	50	M. S. & N. Ind. R.	11
5	Del. & H. Can. Co.	84	150	Ill. C. R. Sc. ..opg.	64
25	Pacific M. S. Co.	61½	50	do.	64½
50	do.	61⅛	100	Galena & Chic. R R.	56½
635	Chic. & R. I. R. R.	31½	50	do.	56¼
100	do. s15	31⅜	330	do.	56⅜
100	do. s30	31	150	do.	56⅜
50	do. b10	31½	50	do. b30	56¾
6	Macon & W. R. R.	75	250	Clev. & Tol. R. R	21⅜

SECOND BOARD.

$18,000	U. S. 6s '81 Cou	86½	2,000	California St. 7s.	75½
5,000	U. S. 5s, '74. Coup	79	5	Metropolitan Bk.	85
10,000	N. C. St. 6s.	56	5	Pacific M. S. Co.	61½
1,000	Tenn. St. 6s, '90.	43½	50	N. Y. Cen. R. s3	71½
3,000	do.	43⅜	200	Erie Railroad	21½
5,000	do. s20	42⅞	50	Mich. Cen. R.	41
4,000	Vir. State 6s.	47½	100	do. s15	40¾
7,000	do. s4	47	50	M. S. & N. Ind. R.	11⅛
6,000	Mo. State 6s	40½	60	M. S. & N. I. G'd S.	25
3,000	do.	40⅛	200	Gal. & Chic. R.	56⅜
9,000	do.	40½	50	do.	56⅜
3,000	do. s3	40¼	50	do. s15	56¼
2,000	do.	40⅜	350	Clev. & Tol. R.	21⅜

SATURDAY, May 25, P. M.

The telegraphic dispatches in the morning papers in regard to the particulars of the Government movement of yesterday on Virginia, and the advices by the *Etna* off Cape Race from England, were favorably constructed on the Stock Exchange to-day; so far, at least, as to restore a more steady course of dealing. The Border State Stocks returned to the rates current on Thursday, that is, 1 ℘ cent. above the sales of yesterday, and the Railway Share List was generally ½@1 ℘ cent. better than yesterday's lowest sales. On New-York Central the recovery was ½ ℘ cent., 71½ against 71 at the close of yesterday. Erie 21⅛@⅜; Hudson 34½@⅝; Reading 31; Michigan Central 41½; Michigan Guaranteed 25½@26; Galena 56⅝; Rock Island 31½; Toledo 21⅝@22¼; Illinois Central 66½@67 ℘ cent.

To the hour of five o'clock this afternoon nothing was known of the determination at the Treasury Department of the New Loan. The telegraph will probably advise the result of the bidding in season for the present issue of our paper. It is understood that about $7,300,000 was applied for, nearly all on the Funded Stocks, at from 85c. to 86c. ℘ cent., from this City.

During the week, closing this afternoon, the Sub-Treasury balance at New York has fallen from $7,877,000 to $6,886,000.

The following is a comparative statement of the imports of Foreign Dry-Goods at New-York for the week, and since Jan. 1:

For the week.	1859.	1860.	1861.
Entered at the port	$1,846 737	$1 702 345	$568 983
Thrown on market	1,814,777	1,539,665	270,897
Since Jan 1.			
Entered at the port	44,513 256	43,317,415	28 215 376
Thrown on market	45,405,053	43,776,036	27,134,807

The following is the summary for the week:

	CONSUMPTION DIRECT.		WAREHOUSED.		WITHDRAWN.	
	Pkgs.	Value.	Pkgs.	Value.	Pkgs.	Value.
Mf. of Wool.	148	$40 885	210	$72,600	86	$19 359
Mf. of Cot'n.	111	22,401	83	15,777	45	10 941
Mf. of Silk..	323	111 456	289	201,338	27	20,487
Mf. of Flax..	74	6,814	30	14,868	25	4 388
Miscellan's..	2 629	30 348	6 356	52,485	426	3 858
Total	3 235	$211 904	6,968	$357,079	7,035	$58 993
		357,079				211,904
Total entered		$568,983	Total entered			$270 897

The following is a comparative statement of the imports of foreign dry goods and general merchandise at New-York for the week and since Jan. 1:

For the week.	1859.	1860.	1861.
Dry Goods	$1 846,737	$1 702 345	$568,983
General mdse	5,131,152	2,369,913	1,904,093
Total Foreign Imports	$6 977,889	$4,072,258	$2 473 076
Previously reported	92,347 334	91 215,143	66,424,138
Since Jan. 1	$99,325 223	$95,287,401	$68,897,214

GENERAL MARKETS.

NEW-YORK, Saturday, May 25, 1861—6 P. M.

The receipts of the principal kinds of Produce, since our last, have been: 13 bbls. Ashes, 13 240 bbls. Flour, 864 bbls. Cornmeal, 44,189 bushels Wheat. 109,546 bushels Corn, 2,100 pkgs. Provisions, and 899 bbls. Whisky.

ASHES—Sales, to-day, 80 bbls., at $5 37½ for Pots, and $5 62½ for Pearls, ℘ 100 lbs. Stock in the Inspection Warehouse, this morning, 855 bbls., including 750 bbls. Pots, and 105 bbls Pearls.

COFFEE—The principal sales, to day, were 1,400 bags Rio at 12½c.@13c ℘ lb, usual terms.

COTTON—Has been in limited request, to-day, including Middling Uplands, at 13¾c.@13⅞c., and other grades at proportionate rates, ℘ lb.; sales 1 150 bales.

FLOUR AND MEAL—State and Western Flour was less freely offered to-day, and was in fair request. Prices of low grades such as are sought after by shippers, are quoted rather higher. The reported sales add up 12,450 bbls., including superfine State, at $5@$5 10; ordinary to choice Extra State, at $5 15@$5 35, mainly at $5 15@$5 20; superfine Western, at $5@$5 10; extra Iowa, Wisconsin and Illinois at $5 15@$6 15; extra Indiana and Michigan at $5 20@$6 25; inferior extra Ohio at $5 45@$5 50; round hoop extra Ohio, shipping brands, $5 55@$5 65 ℘ bbl.

Superfine State	$5 00	@	$5 10
Extra State	5 15	@	5 35
Superfine Western	5 00	@	5 10
Extra Iowa, Wisconsin and Illinois	5 15	@	6 15
Extra Indiana and Michigan	5 20	@	6 25
Inferior Extra Ohio	5 45	@	5 50
Extra Ohio, round hoop, shipping bd.	5 55	@	5 65
Extra Ohio, trade brands	5 70	@	7 50
Fancy Genesee	5 35	@	5 50
Extra Genesee	5 65	@	7 50
Inferior to Choice Extra Missouri	5 65	@	7 50

Southern is brisk and buoyant. Sales have been made of 3,200 bbls., at $6 2½@$6 50 for very poor to good superfine Alexandria, Baltimore, &c., and $6 55@$9 for fancy to choice extra brands, ℘ bbl. Canadian Flour is saleable and advancing, including inferior to very choice extra, at $5 20@$7 50 ℘ bbl.; sales 800 bbls. Rye Flour is in demand at $3@$4 for fine and superfine, ℘ bbl. Corn Meal continues in request; $3 for Jersey, and $3 20 for Brandywine, ℘ bbl.

GRAIN—Wheat is less plenty, and is in lively demand, chiefly for export at better prices for sound lots. The reported sales of all kinds reach 190,000 bushels, including White Canada, at $1 36@$1 42; Canada Club, $1 18@$1 22; White Western, $1 38@$1 60; Red Western at $1 33@$1 35; Amber Iowa and Wisconsin, at $1 20@$1 22; Milwaukee Club, unsound to choice at $1@$1 20; Northwestern Club, at $1 12@$1 18; Chicago Spring, unsound to prime, at $1@$1 16; Amber State, $1 35; White Kentucky, $1 60 ℘ bushel. Corn is quite active and quoted firmer The reported sales amount to 142,500 bushels, at 40c.@45c., for ordinary to good new mixed Western; 56c. for sound old do. do.; 48c. for new round Yellow; 56c.@57c. for old do. do.; 48c @50c. for new Western Yellow ℘ bushel. Rye is inactive, at 67c.@68c. ℘ bushel Barley continues unchanged. Oats are salable and steady, including Canada, at 31½c.@33c; Western, at 31c.@32½c., and State at 32½c.@33c. ℘ bushel.

HAY—North River is selling slowly, chiefly for local use, at from 85c @95c., ℘ 100 lbs.

HOPS—Are in fair request, including last year's crop at 12c.@22c. for poor to choice, ℘ lb.

HIDES—Receipts and sales have been light during the past week. In reference to the trade in dry hides, Messrs. H. D. HULL & Co. remark: "With the exception of a few small orders from out-of-town buyers filled during the week, the market has remained quiet. The apathy that has existed among the trade for some time still continues to characterize their movements, and holders to effect sales to them have to submit to gradually lessening prices; many refuse to purchase at any price. A few invoices are being sent out to tan for account of importers. A parcel of 600 California Mexican, realized 9½c. at auction, yesterday." And of other descriptions, they add: "Wet Salted Hides are also quiet, the orders for export being about all filled or withdrawn, and the demand for home consumption next to nothing. Prices during the week have undergone no quotable change. From European markets, advices continue unfavorable for shippers; the news of the political troubles of our country having produced a great depression in all branches of trade there; 980 Montevideo are being shipped to Hamburg on owner's account. Upper Leather Hides, of which the stock has for a long time been excessive, remain entirely neglected, buyers finding no encouragement in the present or prospective Boot and Shoe business to purchase, and prices are nominal." The week's receipts of Hides add up only 10,688 while the sales have been confined to 17,800, including 2 800 dry Buenos Ayres and Montevideo. 21 lbs., private terms; 1,700 dry Central American, 17 lbs., 14c., less 4 ℘ cent, usual selection; 900 dry Western 22 lbs., 11c., 6 mos., rejecting bad hides; 700 dry Matamoras, 22 lbs, private terms; 3,060 dry Texas, 23 lbs., 10½c @11½c, 6 mos., rejecting bad hides; 1 474 dry Singapore Buffalo, private terms; 600 dry California Mexican, 22½ lbs., 9½c., cash, as they run, at auction; 2,000 City Slaughters, 65 @ 70 lbs., private terms, for export; 1,000 Country Slaughters, 70 lbs., 6c., cash for export; 600 Western Slaughters, 65 lbs., 6c., cash, for export; 1 600 Country Slaughters, 60 lbs., 6c., cash; 900 Demarara Slaughters 50 lbs., private terms; 980 wet salted Montevideo, shipping to Hamburg on owner's account. The stock on hand of Ox and Cow Hides is 467,100 (same time last year 258 800—year before, 156,600), and 994 bales Calcutta Cow and Buffalo, 2 200 Horse, 2,000 E. I. Cow and Buffalo.

LEATHER—The movements in this line, during the week, have been quite limited, though the changes in prices have been unimportant.

METALS—All descriptions are very quiet, and quotations, for the most part, nominal.

NAVAL STORES—Resin is in fair request, including common, at $2 12½@$2 18¾ ℘ 310 lbs. Tar and turpentine are essentially unchanged.

OILS—Are generally inactive at former figures.

PROVISIONS—Pork is depressed and declining. Sales 400 bbls., in lots, at $16 75@$17 for Mess; and $12 75@$12 87½ for Prime, ℘ bbl. Cut Meats continue quiet at 6c.@7c for Hams, and 4¼c.@5¼c. for Shoulders ℘ lb. Lard tends downward; sales 375 tcs. and bbls. at 8¾c.@9¾c. ℘ lb. Beef is dull and heavy, at $11 25@$12 50 for extra Mess, $10@$11 for repacked Western Mess, and $5 87@$6 25 for Country Mess. ℘ bbl.; prime Mess, $16 50@$18 ℘ tierce; Beef Hams, $13 50@$15 50 ℘ bbl. Butter is in limited demand, at 10c. @15c. for Western, and 11c.@16c. for State, ℘ lb Cheese is quiet, at 3½c. @8½c ℘ lb.

RICE—Sales. 100 tcs. at $5 50@$6 25 ℘ 100 lbs.

SALT—Ashton's Liverpool Fine is in moderate supply and fair request at $1 60 per sack. Other descriptions are plenty and heavy.

SKINS—Deer are in limited demand; sales this week 9,000 lbs. Honduras at 42c. per lb; and about 3,000 lbs. Domestic and 4,500 lbs. Matamoras on private terms; with 5 bales Texas at 22c. per lb. Goat are dull and nominal.

SUGARS—Sales have been light to-day, comprising 290 hhds., and including Cuba at 4⅛c.@4⅞c., and Porto Rico, chiefly at 4¾c., with 20 hhds. Melado and 130 boxes Havana on private terms: also 428 bags Siam at 4½c. per lb.

TALLOW—Sales; 35 000 lbs, chiefly at 9½c., ℘ lb.

TEAS—Are in slack demand, though buyers have any existing advantage.

TOBACCO—A brisk business has been transacted in Kentucky during the past week, chiefly on speculation; and the reported sales have amounted to 1,570 hhds., at from 5c.@13c. ℘ lb. The sales of other descriptions comprised 62 hhds Virginia, 20 hhds. Maryland, and 13 hhds. Mason County on private terms; also 587 cases seedleaf (the low grades of which are in demand for export) at 4c @7½c.; and 3 cases Florida on private terms ℘ lb.

WHISKY—Sales, to day; 700 bbls., chiefly at 16½c. ℘ gallon.

FREIGHTS—The engagements to day were less extensive as rates were higher. We quote: For Liverpool—Flour 1s. 9d.@2s. ℘ bbl.; Wheat in bulk and bags, 8d.@8½d.; Corn, 7½d.@8d. ℘ bush.; Cotton, 3-16d.@7 32d. ℘ lb.; Resin, 3s. ℘ 310 lbs.; Pork, 3s.@3s. 3d. ℘ bbl.; Cheese, 30s. @32s. 6d.; Lard and Bacon, 25s.@27s.; Tallow, 25s. ℘ ton. For Glasgow—Flour, 2s. 9d. ℘ bbl.; Grain, 9d.@9½d. ℘ bush.; Resin, 3s. 3d.@3s. 6d. ℘ bbl.; Bacon and Lard. 32s. 6d @35s. ℘ ton. For London—Flour, 2s. 6d.@3s. ℘ bbl.; Grain. 9d.@10½d.; Peas, 9d. ℘ bushel; Resin, 2s. 6d. ℘ bbl.; Pork. 3s. ℘ bbl.; Bacon and Lard, 30s.; Cheese, 35s.; Tallow, 27s. 6d. ℘ ton. For Cork, and a market, Corn, 11d. ℘ bushel For Dublin—Corn, (6 000 bushels) in bags, 9½d ℘ bushel. For Havre—Wheat, (6,000 bushels) 17c. ℘ bushel. The latest charters, according to the *Shipping List,* have been: A ship, 797 tons, at Portland, from New River to Liverpool, Deals, at 71s. 3d.; ship *John Bryant,* 722 tons, to Melbourne, about $8 ℘ ton; ship *Buena Vista,* 547 tons, to Sydney, N. S. W., $9,600; a ship, 627 tons, to Falmouth for orders, 560 tons Guano, $7 ℘ ton; a schooner, 300 tons, to Cadiz, thence to South America and back to the United States, $6,000, or if to Europe. $6,200, and foreign port charges paid; a bark, 289 tons, and a schooner, 350 tons, from Port Ewen to Aspinwall, Coal, $6; a brig, 350 tons, to south side Cuba and back, Sugar, 38c. and Molasses $3; a British brig, 2,200 bbls., from Porto Rico to New-York, Sugar, 38c.; a British brig, 128 tons, to West Indies and back, $1,500; a ship, 724 tons, to Havre, one to Bordeaux, Staves, a brig, 358 tons, to Montevideo, with privilege of Buenos Ayres, a ship, 620 tons, from Philadelphia to River Plate, Coal and Lumber, a bark, 250 tons, and a brig, 270 tons, to Cadiz, on private terms.

DRY GOODS.

GREAT REDUCTION
In prices, in consequence of CHANGE IN FIRM.
$200 000.
RICH DRY GOODS,
To be sold within one month, at
No. 729 Broadway,
Late JAMES GRAY & CO.
The following very desirable goods will be offered on MONDAY, May 27, at the undermentioned low prices:
100 pieces Rich ORGANDY,
Reduced from 6s. to 3s. per yard.
75 pieces Rich ORGANDY,
Reduced from 56 cents to 1s. 6d. per yard.
100 Pieces RICH ORGANDY,
REDUCED FROM 36c. to 12½c. per yard.
FLOUNCED ORGANDY ROBES.
REDUCED FROM $11 to $5.
FLOUNCED ORGANDY AND JACONET ROBES at 2.
500 Doz. LINEN LAWN HANDKERCHIEFS,
REDUCED FROM $5 to 2.
$25 000
RICH FRENCH EMBROIDERIES,
At a REDUCTION OF 40 per cent.
H. E. LEGRAIN,
No. 729 Broadway corner Waverley-place.

AT NOS. 108 AND 110 SIXTH-AV.
BARGAINS FROM RECENT CASH AUCTION SALES
HOUSEKEEPING DRY GOODS CHEAP.
100 dozen Linen Damask Napkins, 75 cents per dozen.
100 pairs Nottingham Lace Curtains, $1 50.
Linen Damasks and Table Cloths.
Marseilles Quilts and Blankets.
Cotton and Linen Sheetings, &c.
CANTON MATTINGS.
100 pieces 4-4 red check, extra heavy, 1s. 6d. per yard.
50 pieces 5-4 red check, extra heavy, 22c. per yard.
50 pieces 6-4 red check, extra heavy, 27c. per yard.
50 pieces 6-4 white, extra heavy, 31c. per yard.
C. G. HOOK,
Nos. 108 and 110 6th-av.

CHEAP DRESS GOODS.
A LARGE ASSORTMENT
OF
ENTIRELY
NEW STYLES,
FOR
SPRING AND SUMMER
WEAR,
AT VERY LOW PRICES!
LORD & TAYLOR'S,
Nos. 461 to 467 Broadway,
Nos. 255 to 261 Grand-st.,
And Nos 47 and 49 Catharine-st.

MANTILLAS AND SHAWLS.
A FULL ASSORTMENT
OF
LATEST PARIS DESIGNS,
FOR SPRING.
LORD & TAYLOR,
Nos. 461 to 467 Broadway.
Nos. 255 to 261 Grand-st.,
And Nos. 47 and 49 Catharine-st.

CARPETINGS, OIL-CLOTHS, RUGS,
MATTING, STAIR-CARPETINGS,
&c., &c.
FULL ASSORTMENT.
LOW PRICES!
Nos. 255, 257, 259 and 261 Grand-st
LORD & TAYLOR.

RICH PARIS DRESS SILKS!
ALSO,
LOW-PRICED DRESS SILKS,
IN GREAT VARIETY.
LORD & TAYLOR,
Nos. 461 to 467 Broadway,
Nos. 255 to 261 Grand-st.
Nos. 47 and 49 Catharine-st.

DRY GOODS AT WAR PRICES
BEEKMAN & CO., No. 473 BROADWAY,
Are offering their entire stock of
SILKS, DRESS GOODS,
CLOAKS, SHAWLS AND EMBROIDERIES,
With a large stock of
HOUSEKEEPING GOODS,
At panic prices.

GREAT BARGAINS IN MANTILLAS.
We offer at retail, our entire stock of
CLOTH, SILK AND LACE MANTLES, &c.,
At great bargains. All the latest styles made to order.
E. S. MILLS & CO.,
Nos. 342 and 344 Broadway.

LADIES' UNDERGARMENTS—SELLING OFF. Fine assortment—made with care by Hand, at No. 1143 Broadway, near 26th-st. The Ladies Ready Made Linen Store.

5,000 PIECES MOSQUITO NETTINGS for sale cheap for cash. VAN RIPER & CO., No. 30 Ann-st., New-York.

WANTED—DRY GOODS IN EXCHANGE FOR 2,000 acres of land in Iowa. Title indisputable. Address DANIEL McCAULEY, No. 297 3d-av.

PERSONAL.

ANY LADY OR GENTLEMAN WHO WAS present in the vestibule of Dr. McCauley's Church, yesterday afternoon, and saw a policeman insult two young ladies, will confer a great favor by sending their address immediately to HAMILTON WILLS, No. 47 Cliff-st.

NEW PUBLICATIONS.

A NEW SINGING BOOK FOR DAY SCHOOLS—Called the DAY SCHOOL BELL, is now ready. It contains about 200 pages of choice Songs, Solos, Rounds, Catches, Duets, Trios, Quartets and Chorusses, many of them written expressly for this work, besides some 30 pages of [illegible] book [illegible] School. [illegible] "Sabbath School Bell, Nos. 1 and 2" [illegible] 20 cents [illegible] embossed [illegible] Sample copies [illegible] Publisher, HORACE WATERS, No. 481 Broadway, New-York; [illegible] Griggs & Co., Chicago; [illegible] Steele, [illegible] Buffalo [illegible] R. Gray [illegible] Woods. [illegible]

GEN. SCOTT—A MAGNIFICENTLY ENGRAVED PORTRAIT OF GEN. SCOTT, Size 19x24 inches, is published this day by VIRTUE & CO., No. 26 John-st., New-York. Price $1 per copy.

MEDICAL.

WHITE'S COUGH TINCTURE—MADE ENtirely from roots, is the best remedy for influenza, coughs, bronchitis, &c., also asthma and any other affection of the chest and lungs. To be had at No. 137 6th-av., near 10th-st. References to physicians and others who know of its value.

BUCKEYE MOWER
THE ONLY MACHINE WHICH COMBINES ALL THE REQUISITES OF A PERFECT MOWER.
Farmers wishing to use it this season should give their orders at once. Circulars, with full description, sent free [illegible] forwarded by mail. JOHN P. ADRIANCE, [illegible] Sole warehouse in New-York, No. 165 Greenwich-st., near Cortlandt.

AUCTION SALES.

William Astor, Auctioneer.
WILL SELL WEDNESDAY, 29TH INST., at 10½ o'clock, at No. 339 Broome-st., near the Bowery, the furniture of a 3 story house, consisting in part of [illegible] tête-à-tête lounges, center and other tables, rosewood suites, [illegible] mahogany [illegible] feather beds [illegible] ments, [illegible] numerous [illegible]

GROCERIES & PROVISIONS.

WM. A. READ & CO.,
Wholesale and Retail Dealers in
BUTTER AND CHEESE.
STANDS NOS. 81 AND 82 CATHARINE MARKET,
[illegible]

EDWARDS' WHITE SUGAR-CURED "WASHINGTON HAMS."
For Sale, [illegible]
"G. W. EDWARDS, 227 and 229 Christie-st."

MISCELLANEOUS.

BOOK-BINDING!
The CHEAPEST and BEST JOB and LIBRARY BOOKBINDING [illegible] lishment, No. 114 Fulton-st. [illegible] MUSIC [illegible]

BANK-STREET PATENT CARPET-BEATING AND BRUSHING ESTABLISHMENT.—The undersigned [illegible] chine for [illegible] BOURNE & [illegible] at the "[illegible] ued patronage [illegible] Remember, [illegible] Bank-st.

FOR SALE—HANDSOME MIRROR, BEST French plate glass, [illegible] outside [illegible] elegant [illegible] store.

$3 SHOES AND GAITERS; A NEW STYLE, at JONES', [illegible] see them.

TO LET.

A WIDOW LADY, WITH A SMALL FAMILY residing in a first-class brown-stone house on Murray Hill, will let the same to a responsible party of adults, unfurnished or partially furnished, reserving three rooms and board with the family for the rent; and to a satisfactory party, a small bonus in addition would be given monthly; or will rent part of the house to a small family. Address S. A. H., Box No. 5,021 New-York Post-office.

TO LET IN BROOKLYN—TWO NEW TWO-story and basement brick houses in DeKalb-av., adjoining Skillman st., with all the modern improvements. Apply to BADEAU, LOCKWOOD & CO., No. 227 Washington-st., New-York.

TO LET OR LEASE—THE STORE AND BASEment (together or separate) 105 feet deep and several fine offices, in the fire-proof new building No. 83 Nassau-st., west side, between Fulton and John sts., this City. Apply to FRANCIS BYRNE, 182 Nassau-st.

TO LET OR LEASE—PART OF THE SECOND floor of Nos 37 and 38 Park row, 70x30, well lighted, and most desirably situated. Apply to JOHN M. HOOD, Treasurer Goodyear Elastic Fabrics Company, Nos. 37 and 38 Park-row.

TO LET IN BROOKLYN—RENT $225—A two-story and basement brick house; good neighborhood, about twenty minutes' walk from Fulton or Wall-st. ferries, and one block from the cars. Apply to R. H. TRESTED, No. 38 White-st., New-York.

TO LET.—IN BROOKLYN, THE UPPER PART of the three story brick house No 258 Pacific-st., near the Atlantic and Court-st cars; 2d floor, with extension; back stairs; basement; two rooms on 3d floor, or more; plenty of closets; gas and fixtures, water, bath room, everything in order, pleasant yard, for $200.

BROADWAY STORE TO LET—NO. 817; also, the elegant 2d floor (corner) of No 819, with 8 front windows; also, the basement and 3d floor of No. 817. Apply to JOHN S KELSO, 62 William-st.

A SUITE OF OFFICES TO LET—No. 8 TIMES Building. Two parties will retain desk-rooms if agreeable, paying nearly one-half the rent. Offices are carpeted. Inquire at the *Times* counting-room.

TO LET.—"EXCELSIOR COAL YARD," DEgraw-st., Brooklyn. In perfect order and the most convenient yard in the City. Inquire on the premises.

OFFICES TO LET IN THE TIMES BUILDING.—Apply at the *Times* Office, to GEORGE JONES, or to Room No. 3, to JAMES M. SMITH.

TWO ROOMS TO LET—NO. 124 EAST 19TH-st., between 2d and 3d avs.

FURNISHED HOUSES TO LET.

TO LET FOR THE SEASON.—A NEW FURnished house, with commodious stable, fruit and vegetable garden, all in the most complete order. The place is on Long Island Sound, grounds extending to the water of a clear rocky shore, free from musquetoes, and perfectly healthy; distant one hour from New-York by New-Haven Railroad—communicate ten times a day with the City. Excellent bathing, fishing and boating facilities. To be let to a private family only. Address Box No. 4,616 Post-office, New-York.

TO RENT AT NEW ROCHELLE—A FURnished cottage, one mile from depôt, and adjoining the country seat of E. K. Collins, Esq. The house contains 12 rooms, sliding doors between parlors, and French windows; barn and stable attached; a variety of fruits; convenient for boating and fishing; horse and carriage, if required. Also, a small house and 7½ acres for sale. Can take a boat from the premises. Inquire of Mrs. WM. DEANE, on the premises.

TO LET—A LARGE FURNISHED HOUSE, SITuated in Brooklyn, near 5th-av., with ten lots of ground all beautifully in flower, and vegetable garden. These premises will be let for six months. Parties desiring to spend the Summer at the North will find this a most desirable location. For particulars address O. F. OATMAN, *Dispatch* Office, No 11 Frankfort-st.

FURNISHED COUNTRY HOUSE TO LET OR FOR SALE—Situated among the hills, twenty miles distant; two minutes' walk from the railroad depôt; land abundant; neat cottage, elegant lawn, shrubbery, garden, shade and fruit trees, pure water and fine mountain scenery. Apply to E. MARTINDALE, No. 167 Broadway, third story.

ON WEEHAWKEN HEIGHTS—TO LET UNFURNISHED—A very complete and handsome residence adjoining the residence of the late J. G. King, Esq. Rent $800 per annum to a private family. Inquire of HOMER MORGAN, Pine-st., No. 3 Metropolitan Bank.

FURNISHED COMPLETE FOR HOUSEKEEPING, and in good order, lower part of a house, delightfully located; gas, Croton flower garden, &c. Apply at the residence No. 67 East 29th-st, or to Mr. BALL, No. 333 Broadway, in music-store.

TO LET—FURNISHED FOR 6 OR 12 MONTHS. A full-sized 4-story first class dwelling-house, in 10th-st., near Broadway, completely furnished: rent for 6 months, $1,000; for 12 months, $2 200. Apply to HOMER MORGAN, Pine-st., 3 Metropolitan Bank.

TO LET.—THE FIRST FLOOR, CONSISTING OF a parlor and bedrooms attached, handsomely furnished, to single gentlemen or a family without children. Apply at No. 84 East 18th-st., nearly opposite the Clarendon Hotel.

TO LET—FURNISHED COUNTRY RESIDENCE, at Rye, half mile from the dépôt. Inquire of EDWARD F. RILE, Port Chester, or NOAH LODER, No. 128 Chambers-st., New-York.

HOUSES & ROOMS WANTED.

COTTAGE.—WANTED, IMMEDIATELY, TO HIRE or lease, with privilege to purchase a small country place, with stable garden and about two acres. Furnished preferred. Family small. Call until 10 A. M., or address, with particulars and price, Dr. ALPHONSE, No 181 Macdougal st.

COUNTRY RESIDENCES.

TO LET—HAZLEWOOD COTTAGE, FURNISHED complete on the banks of the beautiful Lake of Luzerne, Warren Co., N. Y. well known, 20 miles from Saratoga. 10 miles from Lake George; five bedrooms, parlor saloon and dining room, two kitchens and store-rooms piazzas, &c., beautiful grounds, boat-house and boat, barn, ice-house (filled,) fine garden (planted.) Price, for the season or six months, $350. Refer to Augustus F. King No 28 West 14th-st; W. K. Mead, No. 55 Cortlandt-st., or to B C. Butler, Albany.

FOR SALE—ONE OF THE MOST BEAUTIFUL country seats in New-Jersey, containing about 29 acres of land, situated in Clinton-place, Clinton Township, about 1½ miles from the City of Newark. Also, the furniture, horses, carriages, harness, farming utensils, cows, swine, &c., &c., &c. Any person wishing a beautiful place, this will be an opportunity seldom met with. For further particulars, apply to A A. HALL, No. 15 Warren-st., New-York; or JOHN DEMPSEY, on the place.

FOR SALE.—NORTH RIVER ON THE EAST bank of the Hudson, in Dutchess Co., a valuable and most desirable country seat and 174 acres of land beautifully wooded, well improved, and in every way most desirable for a residence; terms easy. Apply to E. H. LUDLOW, Pine-st., or FRANCIS H. GARRETTSON; Att'y &c., Bank of N. Y. Building, No. 48 Wall-st.

FOR SALE OR TO RENT—TWO TWO-STORY houses—22x26, 20x24—in Westfield, Mass., with eight rooms in each, five to ten minutes' walk from the Academy, State Normal, Town High, and Graded District Schools. Inquire of HOMER MORGAN, Pine-st., No. 3 Metropolitan Bank.

ORANGE, N. J.—COUNTRY SEATS, VILLAGE residences, farms and villa sites, a great variety, within an hour of Cortlandt st., for rent and for sale very low, by HENRY B. BLACKWELL, 59 William-st., N. Y., 9 to 11 A. M.; 49 Main-st., Orange, 1 to 5 P. M.

TO LET OR FOR SALE—AN ELEGANT COTtage, at Hastings, on the Hudson; one of the most beautiful views on the river: to be let to a genteel family at a low rent. Inquire of HOMER MORGAN, No. 3 Pine-st.

FOR SALE OR TO LET.—4 FURNISHED COTtages at Far-Rockaway, with ice houses and stables. Inquire of A. BRADY, 247 East Broadway, or BENJ. C. MOTT, Far-Rockaway, or E. H. LUDLOW, Pine-st.

FOR SALE OR TO LET—A FIRST-CLASS country residence at Tubby Hook. Inquire of THOMPSON, WHITE & CO., No. 39 Broadway, or of JOSEPH THOMPSON, on the premises.

TO LET—THE COUNTRY SEAT OF THE LATE O Mauran, on Castleton Heights, Staten Island. The house is now being thoroughly repaired. Apply to JAMES E. MAURAN, No. 316 West 22d-st.

TO LET—A NEAT COTTAGE, WITH LARGE garden, near dépôt, 50 minutes from New-York. Rent $125. C. H. OLIVER No. 51 Liberty.st.

REAL ESTATE FOR SALE.

IOWA LAND.

Wanted to exchange, from 500 to 1,200 acres of selected farming land, in the State of Iowa, for real estate in Brooklyn or Williamsburgh, or for a stock of dry goods. For particulars inquire of PETER A. BERT, No. 352 Grand-st., Williamsburgh, or to JOHN HOOPER & CO., No. 41 Park row, *Times* Building, N. Y.

HOUSE AND LOT FOR SALE IN BROOKLYN.—A well built, new, two-story frame, just finished, house, containing seven rooms, cellar and basement; house is filled in with brick tin roof, and piazza in front. Price, $1,600. Terms, $1,000 cash balance on mortgage; title is good. Inquire of Mr. LOVETT, No. 45 Nassau-st., New-York.

FOR SALE—THE HOUSE AND LOT NO. 3 PIKE-st., located between East Broadway and Division-st. This property has the privilege of an alleyway 8 feet wide, leading into East Broadway, which renders it valuable for improvement. Terms easy. Inquire of J. P. HAYES, No. 72 Beekman-st.

FOR SALE—HOUSE AND LOT NO. 189 2D-AV.—The 4-story, high-stoop, brown-stone house, No. 189 2d-av., with 4 lots of ground, green-house and stable attached; elegant establishment for a gentleman. For particulars, apply to
E. H. LUDLOW & CO., No 3 Pine-st.

HOUSE FOR SALE IN BROOKLYN.—THE house No. 248 Coulton-av., between Lafayette and De Kalb avs., 22x34 feet, 2 stories, attic, basement and sub-cellar, brick; lot 22x100. For price, apply to
E. H. LUDLOW & CO., No. 3 Pine-st.

FOR SALE.—A NEAT BASEMENT AND FOUR-story house in 39th-st., near 4th av., No. 98; finished complete; will be sold low; possession immediately. Inquire on the premises.

HORSES AND CARRIAGES.

CARRIAGES STORED, AND SOLD ON commission, at Nos. 24 and 26 Wooster-st. Advances in cash made on light work. The buildings are first-class and fire-proof.
M. THOMPSON, Nos. 24 and 26 Wooster-st.

BLACK-HAWK MARES FOR SALE, 15¾ hands high, free travelers, long tails, handsome, and warranted sound and kind in every respect. For particulars apply of R. R. STOREY, No. 25 Fulton-st., Brooklyn.

A FIRST-RATE FAMILY AND ROAD horse for sale. Right in all respects, and good under the saddle. J. SMITH DODGE, 10 East 17th st.

WANTED—A LIGHT SECOND-HAND SIX SEAT rockaway or Germantown carriage. Address, stating lowest cash price, Box No. 1,617 Post-office.

MOSS.—FIVE HUNDRED BALES LOUISIANA Moss in large and small bales, for sale by WM. S. TOOLE & CO., No. 170 Fulton-st.

BOARDING AND LODGING.

BOARDING.—PLEASANT UNFURNISHED rooms, consisting of back parlor and two large rooms on second floor, with closets and bedrooms, can be had at No. 138 East Broadway. Gentlemen and their wives preferred. No objection to children.

BOARDING.—A PRIVATE FAMILY LIVING IN Elliott-place, Brooklyn, in a house containing all the modern improvements, finding it necessary to reduce their expenses, will rent their second story consisting of the usual four rooms, (of which the back hall-room is a bath-room;) would prefer to let them together, and to parties who want the comforts of a home; one of the rooms can be furnished as a sitting-room if desired. Address B., Box No. 3 752 New York Post-office.

BOARDING.—GENTLEMEN AND THEIR WIVES or single gentlemen can obtain handsomely-furnished parlors and bedrooms, or single rooms, with dinner at six o'clock; also a suite of parlors to let, with or without board, at No. 5 West Washington-place. References required.

BOARDING.—TO LET, A FINE LARGE BACK parlor; also a third-story front room, containing every convenience of a modern house, in one of the most desirable localities in the City. Apply at No. 20 West 29th st., between Broadway and 5th-av.

BOARDING.—LARGE ROOMS TO LET. WITH board, furnished or unfurnished, on the second and third floors, to gentlemen and their wives or single gentlemen. Also, rooms on the fourth floor, at No. 128 West 14th-st. Dinner at 6.

BOARDING—TO LET, WITH BOARD, A PLEASant front room, furnished adjoining the bath-room, in a small private family; English basement, brown front house. Apply No. 210 2d av., near 13th-st.

BOARDING.—ONE OR TWO GENTLEMEN CAN be accommodated with pleasant rooms and partial board in a private family, at No. 16 West 19th-st. References exchanged.

BOARDING. — VERY DESIRABLE ROOMS, with or without board, single or in suites, in a strictly first-class house, No. 18 East 28th st. Persons of religious or strictly moral habits preferred.

BOARD IN BROOKLYN.—BROWN-STONE house, No. 31 Sands st., elevated and airy location, 6 minutes from Fulton ferry; a gentleman and his wife, or two gentlemen, can have a large and pleasant room, with ample closets, gas and register; an excellent table, hot and cold baths; small and select family; no children; terms moderate; references exchanged.

BOARD IN BROOKLYN.—A GENTLEMAN and lady, or two single gentlemen, can be accommodated with good rooms and board in a private family. References exchanged. Apply at No. 249 Clinton-st.

BOARD ON BROOKLYN HEIGHTS.—ONE very pleasant large, furnished room in second story, and one hall bedroom, either in connection or separate, with good board, can be engaged by applying at No. 15 Willow-st., near Fulton Ferry.

BOARD ON BROOKLYN HEIGHTS.—Pleasant suites of rooms, for families or single gentlemen, within five minutes' walk of Fulton and Montague Ferries. Apply at No. 11 Monroe-place. References exchanged.

BOARD WANTED.—A SOUTH AMERICAN young man wishes to obtain board with some respectable American family, positively having no boarders, and residing in their house above 4th st., west of 3d-av. No objection to plain living, nor to children. The family of some respectable aged gentleman would be preferred. Any family answering the above conditions that may be disposed to admit a quiet person into their home, will address SOUTH AMERICAN, Box 150 *Times* office.

BOARD WANTED—BY A YOUNG MAN OF good habits and very respectable family, in a pleasant and central locality, in a small and strictly private family, where the comforts of a good home can be had; locality between Bleecker and 14th sts. and 2d and 6th avs. Boarding-house-keepers need not answer. Address, with full particulars, C., Box No. 188 *Times* Office.

ROOM WANTED—BY TWO YOUNG MEN, without board, in a private family, between 4th st. and Canal st; east side of the City preferred; would like the privilege of the use of a bath, but that is not so much an object as a comfortable room. Address, stating terms, D. V. G., Box No. 103 *Times* Office.

BOARD AND ROOMS TO RENT.—A FULL suite of rooms, two large and one small, handsomely furnished, in a first-class brown-stone house, that has all the modern improvements. Will be let together or separately. Unexceptionable board will be given. Call at No. 25 West 19th st., a few doors west of the 5th av.

AN ELIGIBLE LOCATION FOR THE Summer months, to parties obliged to remain in the City, may be found at No. 22 West 29th-st.; an entire parlor floor, two suites of rooms, and single rooms. Those desiring the comforts as well as elegancies of a home may be most perfectly accommodated.

BOARD IN JERSEY CITY.—TWO OR THREE gentlemen desiring good board, pleasant rooms, with all the comforts of home, can be accommodated in a small private family, by applying at No. 79 Sussex-st., near the ferry.

NO. 24 UNIVERSITY-PLACE—CORNER OF 9TH-ST.—Rooms en suite, handsomely furnished, with full board, or private table if preferred; location convenient to the different stage routes. Unexceptionable references required. Dinner at 6 o'clock.

TO LET WITH BOARD—A DELIGHTFUL suite of rooms on second floor, front; also desirable rooms for single gentlemen, in a first-class house, having all the modern improvements. Prices to suit the times. Apply at No. 33 Clinton-place, near Broadway.

A GENTLEMAN AND WIFE, OR TWO single gentlemen, can be accommodated with a large room and good pantry, with board. Dinner at half-past one. Eastern people preferred; references exchanged. Apply at No 175 East 17th-st.

BOARD AND FURNISHED ROOMS CAN BE obtained in a private family, at No. 72 West 21st st., near 6th av. House with modern improvements. References exchanged.

SUITES OF ROOMS—FOR FAMILIES OR SINgle gentlemen, on first and second floors, to let, with first-class board, at No. 77 East 15th-st., near Union-square.

BOARD NEAR WASHINGTON SQUARE. No. 107 Waverley-place; the house is most desirably situated, and possesses all the conveniences. Dinner at 6. References exchanged.

TO LET.—TWO ROOMS ON SECOND FLOOR, with or without board, to gentlemen wishing the comforts of a home in a private family; terms moderate. Apply to No. 75 Amity st.

FURNISHED ROOMS. — A FAMILY HAVE two neat front rooms to let, at No. 104 Waverley-place, near the parade ground. Gas and bath. Board, if desired.

NO. 72 TENTH-ST., NEAR FIFTH-AV.—Handsomely furnished rooms, with board, can be obtained by respectable parties. Rooms single or in suites. Dinner at 6 P. M. House in fine order.

MILITARY EQUIPMENTS.

ARMY AND MILITARY GOODS.

THE
WASHINGTON (LATE BAY STATE) MILLS,
Will receive proposals
For the manufacture of
CLOTHS, SATINETS,
AND
FLANNELS,
suitable for the Service and State Militia.

These MILLS, in capacity, are unequaled by any in the world, and orders for goods not in Store, can be promptly executed.
E. R. MUDGE & CO.,
No. 35 Park-place.

AMMUNITION.
GEORGE H. LAWRENCE,
West Troy, Albany Co., New-York,
Manufactures to order, and has constantly on hand,
Every variety of
AMMUNITION,
Consisting of
MUSKET, RIFLE, CARBINE, PISTOL,
MINIE AND SHARP'S RIFLE CARTRIDGES,
CANISTER, GRAPE,
STRAP AND SPHERICAL CASE SHOT,
SHELLS, MINIE BALLS, CANNON CAPS, &c., &c.

Having had an experience of twelve years in manufacturing the above named articles, both in the United States service, and on his own account, parties having need of anything in his line, may be assured that their orders will be executed to their entire satisfaction, and with dispatch. All communications addressed as above will receive prompt attention. All ammunition which has been required by the State of New-York for the past eight years, including that for the present war, has been furnished by the subscriber; and having recently enlarged his works, he has facilities for furnishing 160,000 round of cartridges per day.

TENTS FOR THE ARMY.—COTTON DUCK of every known size, pattern and weight of material.
Also, TENT CLOTHS,
TARPAULINS, HAMMOCK STUFFS, WAGON COVERS,
of all widths and weight, plain and twilled.
For sale by FOX & POLHEMUS,
No. 59 Broad-st., corner Beaver.

INDIA RUBBER ARMY BLANKETS
FOR SALE BY THE
GOODYEAR ELASTIC FABRICS COMPANY,
Nos. 37 and 38 Park-row.

SURGEON'S COMPLETE ARMY AND NAVAL OUTFITS OF SURGICAL INSTRUMENTS, MEDICINE CHESTS, always on hand, or manufactured for special orders. Having furnished these supplies for several of our first-class volunteer regiments, I am prepared to offer superior selections for those now forming.
V. W. BRINKERHOFF, No. 88 William-st.

PROPOSALS.

SEALED PROPOSALS WILL BE REceived by the School officers of the XVIIIth Ward, at the office of the Clerk of the Board of Education, corner of Grand and Elm sts., until Monday, the 3d day of June next at 5 o'clock P. M., for altering and preparing Primary School House No. 29, in said Ward. Plans and specifications of said repairs are on file and can be seen at the office of the Superintendent of School Buildings, No. 94 Crosby-st. Two responsible and approved sureties whose names must accompany the proposal, for the faithful performance of the contract, will be required from the successful bidder. The School Officers reserve the right to reject any or all of the proposals offered if deemed for the public interests to do so.
JAMES B. BRADY,
Chairman School Officers XVIIIth Ward.
MAURICE J. POWER, Sec.

AT RETAIL—NO. 377 BROADWAY, UP STAIRS, wholesale stock of fancy goods, combs, buttons, brushes, perfumery, stationery, fancy and Palm Leaf fans jewelry, plated ware, &c. Also, first quality English needles, warranted to give satisfaction.

COUNTRY BOARD.

AT WASHINGTON HEIGHTS, HUDSON River, 45 minutes by railroad and steamboat from Chambers-street. Two or three suites of large airy rooms can now be engaged in the Woodland Park House. This spacious mansion, surrounded by thirty acres of picturesque grounds, commands a beautiful view of the Hudson; excellent bathing, boating and fishing; good stabling; plenty of fruit vegetables and milk. Families and single gentlemen desiring a quiet, retired Summer residence, near town, will find this location unsurpassed for convenience the house being within two minutes' walk of the railroad station, and accessible at all hours by cars, steamboat and stage. For terms, &c., apply at the Hotel St. Germain, corner of 5th-av. and 22d st.

COUNTRY BOARD ON LONG ISLAND—Twenty minutes by Greenwood or Bay Ridge cars, to Fulton or South Ferries, in a small family, with large airy house, plenty of ground, fruit, salt water bathing near; would take two gentlemen, or a gentleman and wife, during the summer months or longer. Good intelligent parties more an object than high price. Partial board, $4 per week. Address, with reference, J E. GREENWOOD. Brooklyn Post Office, or J. E., Box No. 113 *Times* Office.

BOARD CAN BE OBTAINED NINE MILES from City Hall, N. Y., in a small, quiet, private family. Location pleasant, healthy and though retired, very easy of access—by cars 40 minutes; by private conveyance one hour and a half. There are no children, and adults will be preferred, as but a limited number will be received. When desired, instruction will be given in German, French and music, by the lady of the house, who speaks both languages fluently. Inquire of M. J. PAILLARD, Esq., No 21 Maiden Lane, N. Y.

COUNTRY BOARD AT THE BLOOMFIELD FRENCH INSTITUTE.—Ladies and misses, or mothers with daughters desirous of finding a healthy and pleasant residence for the summer, can obtain, immediately nice rooms with good board, in the above institute. Particular attention paid to French conversation and reading; terms $5 to $6 per week. Address Madame BALQUE, East-Bloomfield, N. J.

COUNTRY BOARD.—A PRIVATE FAMILY can accommodate one or two families, or three or four adults, with board; house has large rooms and is pleasantly situated on a farm of thirty acres; distance 17 miles from the City by the New-Jersey Central Railroad, or steamboat; terms moderate. Address Box No 2 217, Post Office, or apply to A. C. ARMSTRONG, at Scribner's, No. 124 Grand-st.

COUNTRY BOARD—AT RYE ON LONG Island Sound, 25 miles from the City by the New-Haven Railroad; the place is unsurpassed for its fine scenery, bathing, boating and fishing; delightfully situated right on the sound. Also, fine accommodations for stabling. Apply on the premises, or at No. 37 West 36th-st.

COUNTRY BOARD CAN BE PROCURED at a very pleasantly located country residence and farm near the Hudson River. Ground high, air pure, scenery unsurpassed; communication with City daily by boat and railroad; style of living plain; terms reasonable; no objection to invalids. Address, for particulars, H. H. H., Box No. 84 *Times* Office.

COUNTRY BOARD—IN A PLEASANT LOCAtion, at Tremont, Westchester County, on the Harlem Railroad, 30 minutes from the City, 5 minutes' walk from the depôt. Stages also pass the house to meet the Harlem boat and 3d-av. cars. Stabling for horses. Apply at second house above 12th st., Fordham-av., or at the clothing-store No. 218 6th-av.

COUNTRY BOARD—CAN BE OBTAINED ON the banks of the Hudson, within an hour of Chambers-st.; abundance of shade and fruit trees upon the place, which is three minutes' walk from railroad or boat, on an eminence, with a fine view of the river; the house will be kept entirely quiet and private. Address RESORT, Box No. 112 *Times* office.

COUNTRY BOARD FOR THE SUMMER can be had at Mr. RICHMOND'S farm residence, at Elizabeth, N. J., a mile from the depôt. A carriage will carry passengers to and from the cars. Address D. RICHMOND, Elizabeth, N. J.; or inquire of Mr. S. LAY, Attorney-at-Law, No. 229 Broadway, New-York.

COUNTRY BOARD—STATEN ISLAND.—A FEW rooms can now be secured, with board, at the Chestnut Grove House on Simonson-av., Vanderbilt Landing on favorable terms. Splendid scenery, eight acres of ground, and only about five minutes' walk from the ferry. Inquire on the premises.

A FAMILY, A PARTY OF GROWN PERSONS, desiring a pleasant home for the Summer, and willing to pay a liberal price for the sake of being the sole boarders, can hear of a place with a family who have just taken a new house in a picturesque and healthy situation an hour by rail from the City, on addressing S. A. E., Box No 2,080 Post office.

BOARD AT CORNWALL.—A FEW SELECT boarders can be accommodated at this delightful place by a family, with fine rooms, good table, fruit, &c. Drives, walks and scenery are unsurpassed. For particulars address W. R., Box No. 320, P. O. immediately.

BOARD IN THE COUNTRY—ORANGE, N. J.—Desirable rooms, where there would be but few boarders, may be obtained for the year or Summer in a delightful locality, within 5 minutes' walk from the depôt. Address M. E., Orange, N. J.

COUNTRY BOARD WANTED FOR A young man and wife, with infant child and nurse, in a quiet place, convenient to the City. Terms moderate. Address M., Box No 2,354 Post office.

COUNTRY BOARD WANTED—BY A GENTleman, wife, child (three years old) and nurse, within one hour of the City. Address Box No. 2,532 Post office, stating price, which must be moderate.

COUNTRY BOARD CAN BE HAD AT SOUTH Orange, N. J., near the dépôt of the Morris and Essex Railroad. Apply to THOMAS LOWNDES, South Orange, N. J.

COUNTRY BOARD FOR A SMALL FAMILY.—Must be mountain air and good fare. Address W. N. C., Box 172 *Times* Office, with full particulars.

SUMMER RESORTS.

MANSION HOUSE,
NORTHAMPTON, MASS.,
is now open for the season; has been repaired, repainted and recarpeted. Northampton is pronounced by travelers to be one of the most beautiful villages in New-England. Mount Holyoke Mount Tom, Amherst College, and very many other places of interest and natural beauty, are within a few hours' drive.
WILLIAM HILL, Proprietor.
NORTHAMPTON, May 1, 1861.

NOW OPEN—THE RIVERSIDE HOUSE, RED BANK, N. J.—Is 1½ hours from New York by steamboat and railroad from foot of Robinson-st. The situation is high, extremely healthful, and commands a splendid view of the Navesink River. No mosquitoes. We intend to make this one of the most orderly, quiet and satisfactory Summer retreats. We refer to Drew & French, No. 6 Erie Buildings New-York; also William Torrey, R. & D. B. R. R. office corner of Fulton and Church sts.
C. G. & W. A. FRENCH, Proprietors.

THE SUMMIT HOUSE, AT LAKE MAHOpac, will be open for guests about the middle of June next. Families intending to spend the Summer in the country can select no place more desirable, and had better secure their choice of rooms from among those yet unengaged without delay. Charges moderate. Make any inquiry deemed necessary at No. 9 East 26th-st. References required also.
R. A. SINCLAIR, Proprietor.

THE LARGE HOUSE AND COTTAGE AT West Bloomfield, N. J., opposite the dépôt, is now open for the reception of boarders. It has beautiful grounds, fine vegetable garden, plenty of fruit, stabling, and everything desirable for a country residence, 14 miles from the City. For particulars inquire on the premises, or at No 48 Murray-st.

MOHEGAN LAKE—ONE AND A HALF HOURS per Hudson River Railroad, stands foremost in its claims on the lovers of the picturesque; boating, fishing, &c. Rooms for families may be secured at W. JONES' private house, commanding the best view. Inquire at No. 516 Broadway, third story, front.
W. JONES.

MOUNTAIN HOUSE, SOUTH ORANGE, N. J.—The above summer resort is now open for the reception of permanent boarders or transient visitors. The house is finely located; baths in all the principal rooms; beautiful grounds, good stabling, &c. One hour from New York. Trains leave foot of Cortlandt-st. 8:30 11:30, 12, 3:30, 5:10.
CHAS. STRINGER.

THE SPRING HOTEL, AT RICHFIELD Springs, will be opened for the reception of boarders on the 1st day of June. The Sulphur Baths have been put in complete order, and will be ready at the same time. Sulphur Water from these celebrated Springs is kept for sale, at F. S. Cozzens, No. 73 Warren-st.
JOSHUA WHITING, Proprietor.

SEA-BATHING.—MANSION-HOUSE, LONG BRANCH, N. J.—Mansion House fronts the ocean 500 feet within fifty yards of Bathing-ground, will accommodate 600 guests. Open June 15. Address S. LAIRD, Proprietor.

BATH HOTEL—ON THE OCEAN SHORE, LONG ISLAND.—This splendid Summer resort is now open for transient guests and reception of permanent boarders. Accessible by Greenwood cars hourly.
T. POUCHER, Proprietor.

INSTRUCTION.

IRVING INSTITUTE, TARRYTOWN, N. Y.
A Boarding-School for Boys. The Forty-seventh Semi-Annual Session will commence on WEDNESDAY, May 1. Circulars may be obtained of Jas. N. Whitehead, rooms of A. B. H. M. Society, No. 117 Nassau-st., or by addressing the Principal,
D. S. ROWE, M. A.

BLOOMINGDALE INSTITUTE, ONE HUNDRED AND THIRD-ST.—This Seminary for misses under 13 years of age, will be open for the reception of pupils April 15. For full particulars or circulars, apply at the Institution, or to O L. STEWART, Esq., No. 16 Wall st., New-York; L. P. BEERS, No. 500 Broadway. We are kindly permitted to refer to Right Rev. Horatio Potter D. D.; Rev. Isaac H. Tuttle, No. 477 Hudson-st., New-York; Rev. Samuel Randall, Madison, N. J.; Rev. T. McC. Peters 101st st., New-York; Hon. D. F. Tiemann, New York; O. L. Stewart, Esq., No 16 Wall-st., New-York; Oliver Hull, Willow-st., Brooklyn.

THE PAVILION SCHOOL, HARTFORD, Conn., reopened on May 9. Number of boys limited to fifteen; special attention paid to the health, manners and morals of pupils, as well as to their progress in study. Circulars and information may be obtained from Rev. E. D. G. Prime, Editor N. Y. *Observer*, and A. O. Van Lennep, No 117 Pearl st., New-York, or by addressing the Principals, I. & J. BIRD.

FAMILY SCHOOL OF SIX BOYS.—AN EXperienced teacher, having a beautiful and healthy situation on the Sound, 25 miles from the City, would take this number; ages from 8 to 14 preferred; best references given. Address A. M., Box No. 263 Post-office, New-York.

MODERN STYLE OF SCHOOL FURNITURE, manufactured by J. JOHNSON, No. 490 Hudson-st. Illustrated circulars forwarded on application.

MR. JAS. WEIR MASON'S CLASSICAL and English School removed to No. 60 East 28th-st.

TEACHERS.

WANTED.—A POSITION AS DAY GOVERNESS; had much experience in teaching; the best of references given. Apply at No 32 East 30th-st., N. Y.

AS TEACHER.—WANTED.—A SITUATION AS classical teacher in New-York or Brooklyn. Address "Teacher," Box 75 Newburgh, N. Y.

YACHT UNDINE FOR SALE.—INQUIRE of W. B. TRAVERS, No. 50 Exchange place, or L. W. JEROME, No. 22 William-st.

STEAMBOATS.

MAY, 1861.—SHREWSBURY, HIGHLANDS, PORT WASHINGTON, MOUNT'S & BROWN'S DOCK, FAIRHAVEN AND RED BANK.—The new and splendid steamer HIGHLAND LIGHT, Capt H. B. PARKER, will run as follows from foot of Robinson st., N. R.:

LEAVE NEW YORK.	LEAVE RED BANK.
Thursday, May 23..3½ P.M.	Thursday, May 23..7 A.M.
Friday, May 24...3½ P.M.	Friday, May 24...7 A.M.
Saturday, May 25..3½ P.M.	Saturday, May 25..7 A.M.
Sunday, May 26...8½ A.M.	Saturday, May 25..6½ P.M.
Sunday, May 26...6½ P.M.	Sunday, May 26...3 P.M.
Tuesday, May 28...8 A.M.	Monday, May 27...7 A.M.
Wed'sday, May 29..8½ A.M.	Tuesday, May 28..11½ A.M.
Thursday, May 30..9 A.M.	Wed'sday, May 29..12 M.
Friday, May 31...9½ A.M.	Thursday, May 30..12½ P.M.
Saturday, June 1..2½ P.M.	Friday, May 31...1½ P.M.
Sunday, June 2...9 A.M.	Sunday, June 2...3½ P.M.

FARE 35 CENTS.

FLUSHING, COLLEGE POINT AND NEW YORK STEAM FERRY COMPANY.—On and after Monday, April 1, 1861, the elegant and fast-sailing iron steamer FLUSHING, Capt WM. H. NIMMO, will commence running daily, Sundays excepted, without any alteration of time up to the 1st day of October, 1861, as follows: Leave Flushing at 7:30 A. M., 11 A. M., and 3 P. M. Returning leave New-York, from Fulton Market wharf, at 9:30 A. M., 1:30 and 5 P. M., landing each way at College Point. No freight taken to College Point on the 5 o'clock trip. Arrangements have been made to run a line of stages to Whitestone on the arrival of the boat at College Point. Fare 15 cents.
WM. M. SMITH, Superintendent.

SUMMER ARRANGEMENTS FOR ORIENT, GREENPORT AND SAG HARBOR.—Steamer MASSACHUSETTS, Capt. Bavens, leaves James slip (Pier No. 32 East River) TUESDAY, THURSDAY and SATURDAY AFTERNOONS, at 6 o'clock stopping at Fort Schuyler. Returning, leaves Sag Harbor alternate days, at 4½ o'clock P. M.

THE AURORE LEAVES JAY-STREET pier DAILY (without exception) at 8 A. M., for Yonkers, Hastings Dobbs' Ferry, Tarrytown Sing Sing, Haverstraw, Grassy Point, Verplank's and Peekskill; returning, leaves Peekskill at 1½ P. M. Touches at West 10th (Amos) and 30th sts.

STEAMER METAMORA—TO YONKERS, Hastings, Dobb's Ferry, Nyack, Rockland Lake, Sing Sing and Haverstraw. Leaves pier foot of Jay-st., at 9 A. M., and 4:30 P. M. Omitting 9 A. M. trip on Fridays, and Sing Sing on 4:30 trip.

SUNDAY MORNING BOAT FOR HAVERSTRAW.—The steamer METAMORA leaves Pier foot of Jay-st., every SUNDAY MORNING at 8 A. M., making the usual landings.

FOR NORWALK DIRECT—CONNECTING with the Danbury Railroad. The steamer ALICE PRICE leaves Catharine Market wharf daily at 3 P. M.; leaves Norwalk daily at 8½ A. M. Fare 50 cents.

FINANCIAL.

UNITED STATES AND CANADA.
The Union Bank of London, as agents of Messrs. DUNCAN, SHERMAN & CO., Bankers, New-York, hereby give notice that they will receive money on account of that firm, for which they will issue, free of charge, letters of credit or circular notes of £10 and upwards similar to those in such extensive use on the Continent of Europe and elsewhere, payable at all the principal cities and towns in the United States, Canada West Indies, South America, &c.

DUNCAN, SHERMAN & CO.,
BANKERS,
Corner of Pine and Nassau sts., New-York,
issue circular Notes and Letters of Credit for travelers, available in the UNITED STATES, CANADA, WEST INDIES, SOUTH AMERICA, and all the principal cities of the world. Also, Mercantile Credits for use in EUROPE, CHINA, &c., &c.

ADRIAN H. MULLER, Auctioneer—Office No 35 Wall st.
STOCKS AND BONDS AT AUCTION,
On MONDAY, May 27, instant, at 12½ o'clock, at the Merchants' Exchange:

20 shares Com. Exchange Insurance Company	$50 each
10 shares Importers' and Traders' Ins. Co.	50 each
30 shares Hanover Insurance Company	50 each
30 shares Corn Exchange Bank	100 each
20 shares Atlantic Bank	100 each
$10,000 Mississippi and Missouri R. R. 1st mtg. bonds.	

(The above hypothecated.)

UNION DIME SAVINGS BANK,
No. 429 CANAL, COR. VARICK-STREET.
Open daily from 10 A. M. to 2 P. M., and from 5 to 7 P. M. 6 per cent. interest allowed on all sums of $500 and under; and 5 per cent on larger amounts.
THIS BANK HAS RECEIVED ON DEPOSIT DURING THE LAST 23½ MONTHS $505,374 45.
G. S. CHAPIN, Secretary.
E. V. HAUGHWOUT, President.

AUGUST BELMONT & CO.,
BANKERS,
No. 50 Wall st., New-York.
issue letters of credit to travelers, available in all parts of Europe through the Messrs. Rothschild, of Paris, London, Frankfort, Vienna, Naples and their correspondents.

BROWN BROTHERS & CO.,
No 59 WALL-ST.,
ISSUE COMMERCIAL AND TRAVELERS' CREDITS FOR USE IN THIS COUNTRY AND ABROAD.

CALIFORNIA AND SAN FRANCISCO
CITY COUPONS BOUGHT BY
AUGUST BELMONT & CO.,
No. 50 Wall-st.

BUFFALO, NEW-YORK AND ERIE RAIL ROAD.
BUFFALO, May 18th, 1861.

THE HOLDERS OF SHARES IN THE CAPITAL Stock of this Company are hereby notified that during the ensuing week a circular will be forwarded to them respectively, giving a detailed statement of the affairs and condition of the Company, from which the shareholders will be enabled to form an accurate estimate of the value of their stock. In the meantime shareholders are cautioned against selling their stock until they can act understandingly. This notice is deemed to be necessary, as information has been received that interested parties are endeavoring to purchase the outstanding shares, at a nominal consideration, and with the design of selling the property of the corporation to another company on inequitable and disadvantageous terms. The address of every stockholder may not be correctly ascertained; those who do not receive a copy of the circular by mail, will be supplied on application to W. L DOYLE, Auditor Buffalo.
A. D. PATCHIN, President.

CLEVELAND AND PITTSBURGH RAILROAD COMPANY.—Notice is hereby given that the time for funding the unsecured indebtedness of the Cleveland and Pittsburgh Railroad Company, according to the proposition contained in the last report of the Company, is limited to July 1 1861. The holders of the River Line Bonds, Income Bonds, Dividend Bonds, and Bills Payable of said Company are notified to present them to be exchanged for the new bonds of the Company, of the denomination of $500, now ready for delivery at the Office of the Company, in Cleveland, or to H. C. KINGSLEY at No. 25 William-st., New-York.
J. N. McCULLOUGH, President and Receiver.
CLEVELAND, May 15 1861.

OFFICE WILLIAMSBURGH GAS LIGHT COMPANY, BROOKLYN, N. Y., MAY 15, 1861.—The annual election of seven Directors of this Company, and of three Inspectors of the next succeeding election, will be held at the Office of the Company, 4th-st., corner of South 3d st., on MONDAY, the 3d day of June next. The polls will be opened at 5 o'clock P. M., and closed at 6 o'clock P. M. The Transfer Books will be closed from May 29th to June 3d inclusive. By order
C. F. BLODGET, Secretary.

MILWAUKEE & MINNESOTA RAILROAD COMPANY'S OFFICE, MILWAUKEE April 29, 1861.

NOTICE IS HEREBY GIVEN THAT A meeting of the Stockholders of the Milwaukee & Minnesota Railroad Company, for the choice of a Board of Directors of said Company, will be held, on WEDNESDAY, May 29, 1861, at 10 o'clock in the forenoon of said day, at the office of the Company, in Milwaukee.
DWIGHT W. KEYES, Secretary.

DIVIDEND—MANHATTAN FIRE INSURANCE COMPANY—A dividend of Five Dollars per Share, on each share of Stock, has been declared, payable on the 1st day of June next, at the office of the Company, No. 68 Wall-st.
The transfer books will be closed on the 20th inst.
By order of the Board.
ANDREW J. SMITH, Secretary.
NEW-YORK, May 13 1861.

MAY 16, 1861.

NOTICE IS HEREBY GIVEN THAT THE Annual Election for Directors of the Consolidated Franklin Company of New Jersey, will be held at the American Hotel, in Jersey City, on FRIDAY, the 31st day of May, instant. The polls will be opened at 1 P. M. By order of the Board of Directors.
A. S. HATCH, Secretary.

BROADWAY BANK, May 24, 1861.

ELECTION.—THE ANNUAL ELECTION FOR Directors of this Bank for the ensuing year, and for Inspectors of the next succeeding election, will be held at the Banking House on TUESDAY, the 11th day of June proximo. The Poll will remain open from 12 M. to 1 o'clock, P. M.
J. L. EVERITT, Cashier.

MERCHANTS' BANK DIVIDEND.—THE Merchants' Bank, in the City of New-York has THIS DAY declared a semi-annual dividend of three per cent, payable on and after the 1st day of June next.
J. D. VERMILYE, Cashier.

MISSOURI STATE BONDS WANTED IN exchange for valuable farming land adjoining the Long Island Railroad. Address MISSOURI, Box No. 2,140 New-York Post-office.

THE COUPONS OF THE BROOKLYN AND Jamaica Rail Road Company, will be paid on presentation to the Treasurer, No. 130 Atlantic st., on and after June 1st. WILLIAM H. OTIS Treasurer.

PROPOSALS.

NOTICE TO CONTRACTORS.
The HOUSATONIC and NAUGATUCK RAILROAD COMPANIES will receive proposals for the performing by contract, all the labor connected with the freighting business of said Companies, at Bridgeport, Conn., including the loading and unloading of freight, the way-billing of the same, the switching of the cars, the making up of the freight trains, the collecting of the freight-bills, &c. Full explanations in regard to the labor to be performed, will be given by either of the undersigned. It is important that persons desirous of proposing for the contract should first make a personal examination of the premises. The Companies reserve the right of rejecting all the proposals, in case none of them should prove satisfactory. The time for receiving proposals will be closed on the 15th of June next.
CHARLES HUNT,
President of the Housatonic R. R. Co.
WM. D. BISHOP,
President of the Naugatuck R. R. Co.
BRIDGEPORT, April 24, 1861.

NAVY DEPARTMENT—BUREAU OF CONSTRUCTION, EQUIPMENT AND REPAIR, May 22, 1861.

THE NAVY DEPARTMENT HEREBY INvites proposals for building the Steam Machinery of a number of Screw Gun boats. The machinery of each gun-boat to consist of two back-action horizontal engines, with surface condensers, and of two vertical water-tube boilers. The cylinders to be thirty inches in diameter, and the stroke of piston eighteen inches. The two boilers to contain ninety-one square feet of grate surface, and two thousand seven hundred square feet of heating surface. No proposals will be considered except from proprietors of engine-building establishments. Such parties desiring to propose for the above machinery, will apply to this Bureau, which will furnish them with a complete specification of the same, and cross sections of the vessel, together with the provisions and conditions of the contract they will be required to execute.
JOHN LENTHALL,
Chief of the Bureau.

RAILROADS.

FOR SOUTHAMPTON AND HAVRE.
ON SATURDAY, JUNE 22.
THE UNITED STATES MAIL STEAMER FULTON,
J. A. WOTTON, Commander,
will sail from Pier No. 37 North River, foot of Beach-st., on SATURDAY, June 22, at noon.
This steamship (unsurpassed for safety and comfort) has double engines under deck, inclosed by water-tight compartments which, besides other results, tend, in the event of collision or stranding, to keep the pumps free to work, and secure the safety of vessel and passengers.
For freight or passage apply to
SAMUEL M. FOX,
GEO MACKENZIE,
Agents No 7 Broadway.
The steamer ARAGO will sail July 20.

NEW-YORK, HARLEM AND ALBANY RAILROAD.
For Albany, Troy, North and West. Summer Arrangement, commencing Monday, May 27th, 1861.
11.00 A. M., fast Express train from 26th st. Station.
For Williams Bridge, White Plains, Croton Falls, Dover Plains and all local trains, see Time-table.
JOHN BURCHILL, Assistant Sup't.

LONG ISLAND RAILROAD—SPRING ARRANGEMENT.—CHANGE OF TERMINUS AND RUNNING TIME.—On and after FRIDAY, 10th May, 1861, Passenger trains will arrive and take their departure from the Company's New Depôt, at Hunter's Point. Passengers going East leave James'-slip and 34th-st. Ferries New-York.
At 9:00 A. M. for Greenport.
12:00 M. for Syosset.
3:30 P. M. for Yaphank.
4:30 P. M. for Syosset.
5:3. P. M. for Farmingdale.
6:30 P. M. for Jamaica.
Passengers for Hempstead, leave 9 A. M., 12 M., 3:30, 4 30 and 6 30 P. M.
Passengers for Jamaica, leave 9 A. M., 12 M., 3:30, 4:30, 5:30 and 6:30 P. M.
Trains leave Hunter's Point on arrival of Ferry Boat from James'-slip.

HUDSON RIVER RAILROAD—FOR ALBANY AND TROY, CONNECTING WITH TRAINS NORTH AND WEST. Trains leave:

	FROM CHAMBERS-ST.	FROM THIRTEENTH-ST.
Express	7 and 11 A. M., and 3:30 and 5 P. M.	7:25, 11:25 A. M., and 3:56 and 5:25 P. M.
Troy and Albany (with sleeping car)	10:15 P. M.	10:45 P. M. (Sundays included.)
Poughkeepsie train	6 A. M., 12.15 P. M., and 4 P. M.	6:25 A. M., and 12:40 and 4:25 P. M.
Peekskill train	5:30 P. M.	5:55 P. M.
Sing Sing train	9:50 A. M., and 3:45 and 4:30 P. M.	10:15 A. M., and 4:10 and 4:55 P. M.
Fishkill train	6:40 P. M.	

A. F. SMITH, Superintendent.

NEW-YORK AND ERIE RAILROAD.—Passenger trains leave via Pavonia Ferry and Long Dock, from foot of Chambers-st. Dunkirk Express at 7 A. M. Mail at 8 30 A. M. This train remains over night at Elmira and proceeds the next morning. Way, at 4 P. M., for Middletown, Newburgh and intermediate Stations. Night Express, *daily*, at 5 P. M. The train of Saturday stops at all Mail Train stations, and runs only to Elmira. CHAS. MINOT, Gen'l. Sup't.
NATHANIEL MARSH, Receiver.

RARITAN AND DELAWARE BAY RAILROAD—For Long Branch, Shrewsbury, Red Bank, &c. On and after April 15, cars will leave Long Branch daily, at 7½ A. M., connecting with steamboat TAMINEND, for New-York. Returning, the TAMINEND will leave foot of Robinson-st., at 4 P. M., connecting with cars for the above places.

SHIPPING.

FOR LIVERPOOL.—THE STEAMSHIP GREAT EASTERN, JAMES BEST THOMSON, Commander, will positively sail from New-York, for Liverpool, SATURDAY, May 25.
PASSAGE MONEY:

First Cabin	$130
Second Cabin, (with very superior accommodations)	75

For freight or passage, apply to
GRINNELL, MINTURN & CO.,
Agents, No. 78 South-st.

THE BRITISH AND NORTH AMERICAN MAIL STEAMSHIPS.

FROM NEW-YORK TO LIVERPOOL.	
Chief Cabin Passage	$130
Second Cabin Passage	75
FROM BOSTON TO LIVERPOOL.	
Chief Cabin Passage	$110
Second Cabin Passage	60

The ships from New-York call at Cork Harbor.
The ships from Boston call at Halifax and Cork Harbor.

PERSIA, Capt. Judkins.	AFRICA, Capt. Shannon.
ARABIA, Capt J. Stone.	CANADA, Capt. Anderson.
ASIA, Capt. E. G. Lott.	AMERICA, Capt. McAuley.
AUSTRALASIAN, Capt. E. M. Hockley.	NIAGARA, Capt. Moodie.
	EUROPA, Capt. J. Cook.

SCOTIA, (now building.)
These vessels carry a clear white light at mast-head; green on starboard bow; red on port bow.
AFRICA, Shannon, leaves New-York, Wednesday, May 22.
EUROPA, Anderson, leaves Boston, Wednesday, May 29.
PERSIA, Judkins, leaves New-York, Wednesday, June 5.
AMERICA, Moodie, leaves Boston, Wednesday, June 12.
AUSTRALASIAN, Hockley, leaves New-York, Wednesday, June 19.
ARABIA, Stone, leaves Boston, Wednesday, June 26.
Berths not secured until paid for.
An experienced surgeon on board.
The owners of these ships will not be accountable for gold, silver, bullion, specie, jewelry, precious stones or metals, unless bills of lading are signed therefor, and the value thereof therein expressed. For freight or passage apply to E. CUNARD, No. 4 Bowling-green.

STEAM WEEKLY BETWEEN NEW-YORK AND LIVERPOOL—Landing and embarking passengers at Queenstown, (Ireland.) The Liverpool, New-York and Philadelphia Steamship Company intend dispatching their full-powered Clyde-built Iron Steamships as follows:

ETNA	SATURDAY, June 1.
EDINBURGH	SATURDAY, June 8.
CITY OF WASHINGTON	SATURDAY, June 15,

and every Saturday, at noon, from Pier No. 44, North River.

RATES OF PASSAGE:

First Cabin	$75	Steerage	$30
Second Cabin to London	80	Steerage to London	33
Steerage Return Tickets, good for six months			60

Passengers forwarded to Paris, Havre, Hamburg, Bremen, Rotterdam, Antwerp, &c., at reduced through fares.
☞ Persons wishing to bring out their friends, can buy tickets here.
For further information, apply at the Company's Offices.
JOHN G. DALE, Agent,
No. 15 Broadway, N. Y.

STEAMER OF TUESDAY, MAY 28, TO IRELAND, ENGLAND OR SCOTLAND, VIA GALWAY.
The Atlantic Royal Mail Steam Navigation Company's magnificent and well-known steamer
PARANA,
W. PROWSE, Commander,
will leave from Boston on the above date, touching at St. Johns to land mails and passengers.
RATES OF PASSAGE:

Cabin to Galway, Dublin, or Liverpool	$75 and $100
Cabin to St. Johns	35
Steerage to Galway or any town in Ireland on a railway	30

Persons purchasing tickets in New-York for this ship will be furnished with a free passage from New-York to Boston.
RETURN TICKETS
Persons wishing to bring out their friends from the old country, can purchase return tickets from any town on a railway in Ireland, at very low rates.
The new steamer COLUMBIA will succeed the PARANA, leaving Boston June 11.
For passage or further information apply to
WM. H. WICKHAM,
At the office of the Company on the Wharf,
Foot of Canal-st., N. R.
HOWLAND & ASPINWALL, Agents.

AUSTIN BALDWIN & CO.,
EUROPEAN SHIPPERS AND FORWARDERS,
No. 72 Broadway, New-York.
Forward goods, valuables and packages to all parts of Europe, by steamers, twice every week. Responsible agencies in all parts of Europe.

THE NORTH GERMAN LLOYD'S STEAMship NEW-YORK, G. WENKE, Commander, carrying the United States Mail, will sail from Pier No. 30, North River foot of Chambers st., on SATURDAY, June 9, at 12 o'clock M.,
FOR
BREMEN VIA SOUTHAMPTON,
taking passengers to
LONDON, HAVRE, SOUTHAMPTON AND BREMEN,
at the following rates:
First cabin, $100; second cabin, $60; steerage, $35.
For freight or passage, apply to
OELRICHS & CO., No. 68 Broad-st.

STEAMER ADRIATIC, TUESDAY, JUNE 25—The magnificent steamer ADRIATIC, J WALKER commander, will leave on above date for Galway. Through tickets will be issued, without additional expense, to the principal towns of England, Ireland and Scotland. For passage, or further information, apply to W. H. WICKHAM, office on Wharf, foot of Canal st.

UNITED STATES PASSPORT BUREAU, NO. 262 BROADWAY—Passports issued through J. B. NONES. Adopted citizens must produce certificates.

LEGAL NOTICES.

SUPREME COURT.—IN THE MATTER OF THE application of the Board of Supervisors of the County of New-York relative to acquiring and taking lands for the building of a COURT-HOUSE in said County. Pursuant to the provisions of an Act of the Legislature of the State of New-York, entitled "An Act to enable the Supervisors of the County of New-York to acquire and take lands for the building of a Court-house in said County," passed April 10, 1861, the Board of Supervisors of the County of New-York hereby give notice that they intend to present a petition to the Supreme Court of the State of New-York at a Special Term of the said Court, to be held at the City Hall, in the City of New-York, on Friday, the 21st day of June 1861, at the opening of the Court on that day, or as soon thereafter as counsel can be heard, praying for the appointment of three Commissioners to appraise the value of the land proposed to be acquired and taken for the purpose hereinbefore mentioned; that the lands and premises so proposed to be acquired and taken are bounded and described as follows, to wit: All that certain piece or parcel of land situated in the Sixth Ward of the City of New-York, and bounded and described as follows, to wit: Commencing at a point on the southerly side of Chambers-street, distant seven feet from the northwesterly corner of the brown stone building now used for Court purposes, and fronting on said Chambers-street, running thence westerly along the southerly side of said Chambers-street three hundred and twenty feet, thence running southerly and parallel with Broadway two hundred feet, thence running easterly and parallel with Chambers-street three hundred and twenty feet, and thence running northerly and parallel with Broadway two hundred feet, to the point or place of beginning.
Dated New-York, May 21, 1861.
ABRAHAM R. LAWRENCE, Jr.,
Of Counsel to Board of Supervisors of the County of New-York.
my.25 je 2)

BUSINESS CHANCES.

$1,000 TO $1,400.—A PHYSICIAN OF LONG and extensive practice in a wealthy neighborhood, being quite out of health, is desirous of meeting with a person of talent to succeed him. He would require his successor to purchase more or less of his furniture, horse wagon, &c. The house and stable would be let at a reasonable rate. Address for information, Mrs. ANN MARTIN, No. 181 4th-st., New-York.

AMUSEMENTS.

BARNUM'S AMERICAN MUSEUM.
THIS OLD FAVORITE PLACE OF AMUSEMENT is the only one in the City that continues to be extensively patronized; a richly deserved compliment to the ENTERPRISE and LIBERALITY in its MANAGEMENT, and it must be confessed that in the variety and character of its attractions it stands unrivaled. Every species of novelty and wonder that the world produces is to be found here while
THE DRAMATIC ENTERTAINMENTS
are of the highest order and most amusing character. This week they embrace that highly patriotic Union Drama,
ANDERSON, THE PATRIOT OF SUMTER,
and this is the last week of its production here. Also the BUCKLE OF BRILLIANTS and CHARLIE'S RESCUE. Every AFTERNOON and EVENING at 3 and 7½ o'clock.
The following living wonders are also to be seen at all hours:
RELICS FROM FORT SUMTER, THE OLD WASHINGTON FLAG, HERR DRIESBACH THE LION TAMER, WITH OLD ADAMS' PERFORMING BEARS, MAMMOTH BEAR SAMSON, BLACK SEA-LION, BEARDED LADY, LILIPUTIAN QUEEN, ALBINO FAMILY, WHAT IS IT? HAPPY FAMILY, MONSTER SNAKES, 850,000 Curiosities, &c.
Admission only 25 cents; children under 10, 15 cents.

WINTER GARDEN.
MONDAY, May 27,
The celebrated eccentric character actor,
Mr. SOTHERN,
Will appear in his extraordinary creations of
DUNDREARY AND SAM.
In Charles Gayler's sequel to the world famed AMERICAN COUSIN; being a comic drama in three acts, and entitled
OUR AMERICAN COUSIN
AT HOME,
OR
LORD DUNDREARY ABROAD.
The talented artist
Mr. BLAKE, will appear as BINNEY.
Mr. VINING BOWERS (first appearance) as ASA.
This drama has been many weeks in preparation, and will be presented with superb and entirely new scenery, music and mechanical effects.

THE ORIGINAL GENERAL TOM THUMB
SMALLEST MAN ALIVE,
At Hope Chapel, No. 720 Broadway,
For a short time only, commencing MONDAY, May 27.
Two brilliant entertainments EACH DAY. AFTERNOON at 3, EVENINGS at 8 o'clock. Open half an hour previous.
EXTRA MORNING MATINEE SATURDAY, AT 11.
Mr. GUSTAVUS GEARY, Tenor, and his Daughter,
Miss MINIA GEARY, Soprano,
Mr. W. TOMLIN, Baritone and Buffo, and Mr. W. DE VRERE, Tenor, will assist at each entertainment.
ADMISSIONS:

Day Entertainment	25c.	Evening	[illegible]
Children under ten	13c.	Children under ten	[illegible]
Reserved seats	[illegible]		

Schools admitted on liberal terms.
The General rides in his miniature carriage from his hotel to Hope Chapel previous to each entertainment.
ALFRED CATELY, Business Agent.

DODWORTH'S HALL.
CARLOTTA PATTI.
The public are respectfully informed that
MISS CARLOTTA PATTI
will give ONE GRAND CONCERT on
THURSDAY EVENING, May 30,
prior to her departure for the West and Canada.
Miss PATTI will be assisted on this occasion by
Mme. AMALIA STRAKOSCH
Signor BRIGNOLI,
Signor ETTORE BARILI.
Conductor....Signor ANTONIO BARILI.
Admission ONE DOLLAR.
Tickets can be obtained at the music store of L. Breusing, No. 701 Broadway, and Wm. Hall & Son.
Doors open at 7½; Concert to commence at 8 o'clock.

MUSICAL.

BANJO, BANJO, BANJO, TAUGHT
IN TWELVE LESSONS, FOR $4,
FOR $4.
AN OPPORTUNITY FOR EVERY PERSON TO LEARN.
The pupil guaranteed proficient in the above lessons. Six Lessons by Figures sent to any address on the receipt of
ONE DOLLAR.
Any person can learn from them that can read figures. Full explanations sent how to tune the banjo.
GEO. C. DOBSON, No. 192½ Varick-st., New-York.

CHICKERING & SONS'
GRAND, SQUARE AND UPRIGHT PIANOS.
Warerooms No. 694 Broadway.
C. & SONS have been awarded thirty-eight prize medals for the superiority of their manufacture for the past thirty-five years. Pianos to rent.

LIGHTE & BRADBURY'S
NEW SCALE OVERSTRUNG BASS PATENT INSULATED FULL IRON FRAME GRAND AND SQUARE PIANO-FORTES, No 421 Broome-st.
What everybody says must be true; everybody says they are the best, therefore they must be the best.

STEINWAY & SONS' GOLD MEDAL
PATENT OVERSTRUNG GRAND AND SQUARE PIANOS
Are now considered the best Pianos manufactured, and are warranted for five years.
Warerooms, Nos 82 and 84 Walker-st., near Broadway.

PIANOS, MELODEONS, ALEXANDRE ORgans, and all kinds of musical instruments, sheet music, music books, and all kinds of musical merchandise at the lowest possible prices. Second-hand pianos at great bargains, from $25 to $150. One 7-octave second-hand front round corners, fancy legs, fretwork desk and overstrung, for $175. Pianos and melodeons to rent, and rent allowed if purchased. Monthly payments received for the same.
HORACE WATERS, Agent,
Nos. 333 and 481 Broadway, New-York.

BOARDMAN, GRAY & CO. SELL NEW rosewood pianos, for $150. Call and see them at No. 487 Broadway.

SITUATIONS WANTED.

FEMALES.

AS COOK AND LAUNDRESS.—A RESPECTable Protestant young woman with good reference, desires a situation in City or country; is an excellent cook and baker, first-class washer and ironer; is neat and economical in her kitchen; will endeavor to please in every respect. Apply at No. 378 6th-av., between 23d and 24th sts. Wages moderate.

A GERMAN GIRL WISHES TO GO WITH a family to Europe next month. Inquire or address R. W., No. 65 Mercer-st., Newark, N. J. Best of references given.

SITUATIONS WANTED.

MALES.

AS COACHMAN AND GROOM.—WANTED, a situation as coachman and groom, or coachman and gardener by a single man, (Protestant;) has had sixteen years' experience; is a good driver, and well accustomed to horses; no objection to the country, and is willing to make himself generally useful; wages not so much an object as a permanent situation. Can give the best of City reference. Address G., Mr. Smith's seed-store, No. 71 Liberty-st.

AS FARMER.—A YOUNG, STRONG SCOTCHman, who is not afraid of work, desires a situation in City or country; will be a first-class farm hand; understands agriculture in all its branches; can give satisfactory reference for honesty and competency; is a careful man with horses, and all kinds of stock on a gentleman's place. Apply at No. 378 6th-av., between 23d and 24th sts.

AS GARDENER AND GROOM.—WANTED, A situation by a single man as gardener and groom; is a good kitchen gardener, and understands thoroughly the care of horses and cattle; comes well recommended. Address R. W., Box No. 191 *Times* Office.

AS WAITER. — AN ENGLISHMAN, WHO knows his business well; has lived with good families in England and New York, wishes a situation as above for the Summer, or longer if required. Has the best of reference; is willing to go to the country. Call at No. 140 West 19th st., in the renting office.

TO MANUFACTURERS AND OTHERS.—AN engineer, millwright, general mechanic, and fair accountant, desires a situation. References unquestionable. Address ENGINEER, Box No. 114 *Times* Office.

HELP WANTED.

A COOK, &c.—WANTED, A PROTESTANT OR colored woman, to cook, wash and iron for a small family. City reference required. Apply at 217 Fifth-av., from 9 to 10.

AGENTS WANTED.—O. G. BECKWITH & CO., No. 310 Pearl-st., sole agents for the State of New-York for the sale of A. Richard & Co.'s Combined Glue and Cement. Agents wanted, to whom great inducements will be offered. Send stamp for return postage.

PUBLIC NOTICES.

OFFICES OF THE COMMISSIONERS OF EMIGRATION, CASTLE GARDEN, NEW-YORK, May 21, 1861.

THE TEMPORARY INTERRUPTION OF the business of the Labor, Exchange and Intelligence Office in the Castle Garden, caused by the presence of the troops, having been removed, employers requiring both male and female servants, are notified that recently-arrived emigrants as domestics and male servants, laborers and farm hands, can now be procured as formerly on personal application at the office, and without any charge or expense. BERNARD CASSERLY General Agent.
Office hours of the Labor Department, from 8 A. M. to 5 P. M.

NAVY DEPARTMENT, May 22, 1861.

A BOARD OF NAVAL ENGINEERS IS now in session at the New-York Navy-yard, for the examination of candidates for admission into the Engineer Corps of the Navy.
Qualified Engineers wishing to enter the Naval service in either of the grades of First, Second or Third Assistant Engineer, will present themselves before this Board, by whom they will be examined in accordance with the instructions and regulations governing the admission of candidates to these grades.
GIDEON WELLES, Secretary of the Navy.

LOST AND FOUND.

LOST OR STOLEN—A PROMISSORY NOTE drawn and indorsed by R. J. Lawlor & Co., No. 507, dated Sept. 23, 1860, at eight months, for $2,653, payable at the Park Bank, due May 26. The public are hereby cautioned against negotiating the same, the payment thereof having been stopped.
WM. K. LOTHROP, No. 54 Wall-st.

LOST.—A BADGE, NO. 33, ENGINE CO. NO. 8. THE finder will be rewarded by leaving it at No. 135 Orchard st.

FURNITURE.

ENAMELED CHAMBER SUITES OF furniture, in all colors and styles, at wholesale and retail. Also, mattresses and paillasses.
WARREN WARD, No 277 Canal-st.,
four doors east of Broadway.

FIRST-CLASS ENAMELED FURNITURE—Plain, decorated and grained. Solid walnut and oak sets. Mattresses, spring beds, &c. Suites from $25 and upwards. J. W. FISHER & CO., Manufacturers, No. 650 BROADWAY, between Bleecker and Bond sts.

THE SECESSION REBELLION.

[*Continued from First Page.*]

trois, to proceed with all possible dispatch to the village of Hampton, about two miles distant therefrom, where they were to be quartered. As the village was in the hands of the Secessionists, the men were in great glee at the idea of having a skirmish with the enemy, and at 3 P. M., when we left the wharf for New-York, they were being drilled with all possible haste, for that object.

We regret to say that Sergt. VALENTINE, of Company C., met with an accident during the voyage. On Thursday night, while descending a ladder in the after-hatchway, he made a mis-step and fell about twenty five feet. He was seriously, but it is thought, not fatally injured.

The frigates *Cumberland* and *Minnesota*, together with several gun-boats, comprising the blockading squadron, were lying at anchor in Hampton Roads, having in their possession about forty vessels, prizes; one of them was a large merchantman, that attempted to pass the squadron by hoisting the British flag, but upon boarding her she was found to be an American vessel heavily loaded with tobacco.

It was reported at the fortress that there were about 1,200 secession troops on the opposite shore of the river, and that the Secessionists had erected a large sand battery upon Sewell's Point. The frigate *Minnesota* was to sail in that direction in the afternoon and open her batteries upon it, but at 3 P. M., when we left the wharf, she had not started. The steamer *Star*, gun-boat, was engaged in cruising along the secession shores of the river, and destroying their batteries as soon as discovered.

The steamship *Quaker City* and the brig-of-war *Perry*, were still guarding the entrance to the Chesapeake Bay.

On our return trip at 7.20 A. M., on Saturday, off Absecom, we passed a steamer with a bark in tow, supposed to be a prize bound for this city. We arrived at the dock at Pier No. 4, on Saturday afternoon, at 4 P. M.

Much credit is due Col. CARR, and all the officers of the Second Regiment, for the able and effective manner in which they have disciplined the troops under their command. The men in return seem to do their best to please their officers, and in the efficient manner in which they obey orders they will no doubt prove themselves to be men of the right stamp to perform the laborious duties which always accompany the life of a soldier.

IMPORTANT FROM HARPER'S FERRY

RELIABLE STATEMENT OF AFFAIRS THERE

WASHINGTON, Saturday, May 25.

A citizen of Kansas, formerly a resident of Virginia, has just returned to this city from a tour of observation through Northeastern Virginia. He left Leesburgh, Loudon County, on Sunday last, and proceeded to Point of Rocks, where he remained during that day. He states that nearly 800 Virginians and Marylanders are there posted, and are pretty well armed and well supplied for the present. They are commanded by Capt. ASHBY, of Virginia.

He says that much discontent exists among the men at the uncertain condition of their Commissariat. Among the Marylanders under BRAD. JOHNSTON, of Frederick, there is much dissatisfaction as, by reason of the loyal attitude of Maryland they will be expatriated from their homes should they continue to remain in the secession ranks.

At Harper's Ferry he remained a day and a half, and he states that there were there on Tuesday, morning, nearly 10,000 men, of whom 2,000 were Mississippians, 1,100 Alabamians, 800 Kentuckians, and 800 Marrylanders, principally Baltimoreans. The remainder are Virginians from the Southern, Eastern and Central counties. About half of the troops are well armed, the remainder having only flint-lock muskets, and much feeling existed among the troops on account of having the inferior arms forced upon them. They have not much artillery. The Alabama troops are a fine body of men.

The Mississippians are a ferocious set, and were clamorous because of the poor accommodations afforded them. The Kentuckians were made up of the dregs of Louisville. They were sent the first day of the arrival to Jefferson Rock, in Maryland, but they were furnished with no means of shelter, and many of them refused to remain. Only three companies were there on Monday, and all their provisions had to be carried up the heights on their backs. The only provisions in the place are beef, bacon, ham and coffee, and the supplies of these are precarious. There were no vegetables of any kind about the place. He saw but little camp equipage, and the facilities for the comfort of the troops were poor. Nearly all the men he conversed with were in hopes that the present difficulties would be settled without war. Many were already sick of the routine of camp life, and would be glad of an opportunity to return to their homes. No provision had been made by the State or individuals for the support of the families of soldiers, and attempts to escape from the lines were frequent. He thinks that a concerted movement of troops from the North upon the Maryland Heights, from the West *via* Baltimore and Ohio Railroad from Baltimore, and from the South *via* Winchester with a large force to cut off a retreat South and supplies, would result in a surrender of the Point in a week or ten days, without bloodshed.

At Winchester he saw on Tuesday 1,000 more Mississippians on their way to Harper's Ferry, and the whole route from thence to Alexandria was filled with Southern troops.

REPORTS FROM BALTIMORE.

BALTIMORE, Saturday, May 25.

No trains were run over the Baltimore and Ohio Railroad last night, and none are running to-day.

Eleven engines and a large number of cars have been detained at Harper's Ferry. Forty-nine men employed on the trains have been arrested at Harper's Ferry, and are now in jail.

It is currently rumored that hostilities are going on at Harper's Ferry, but there is nothing definite as yet.

BALTIMORE, Saturday, May 25—1:30 P. M.

The western train is just in. The reports of hostilities at Harper's Ferry are totally unfounded. A number of coal trains, with the hands belonging to them, were detained there.

The Virginia authorities gave as a reason for detaining the trains, that it was understood that the coal was for the use of the Government.

Assurances were sent by the railroad authorities that such was not the fact, and it is supposed that the trains will soon be permitted to run as usual.

There are various reports of the approach of the Federal troops to the Ferry, but there is nothing known authentically in regard to this.

JOHN MERRYMAN, a wealthy and highly respectable citizen of Baltimore County, President of the Maryland Agricultural Society, was arrested last night at his residence by Government officers. He was brought to this city this morning, and taken to Fort McHenry. He is charged with burning the bridges on the Northern Central road. It is understood that he says he acted by authority of the Mayor and Board of Police Commissioners.

MORE TROOPS THROUGH BALTIMORE.

BALTIMORE, Saturday, May 25.

A large body of troops came over the Northern Central Road this evening, for Washington. It is not yet ascertained from what State they came.

Many wild reports are in circulation to-night.

It is reported that Sewall's Point has been taken. There has been no arrival here from that direction—possibly there has been one at Annapolis.

MOVENENT OF PENNSYLVANIA TROOPS.

PHILADELPHIA, Saturday, May 25.

Col. BALLIER's Rifle Regiment proceeded to Suffolk Park this morning. Three regiments are now encamped there; the Twentieth, or Scott Legion, the Twenty first, and Twenty-fourth, or Irish Regiment, all are ready to march as soon as fully equipped. The Twentieth want rifles, and the other catridge boxes, knapsacks, &c. The Irish regiment is not fully uniformed yet. It is understood, from inquiry of the State authorities, that the Commissary Department of camps in Pennsylvania, excepting Wilkins and Curtin, are not under their control, and the agents of the United States are responsible for the insufficiency and unhealthiness of the supplies.

BALTIMORE, Saturday, May 25.

We learn from a reliable source that 3,200 Pennsylvania troops left Chambersburgh yesterday afternoon, going in the direction of Harper's Ferry.

THE DEATH OF COL. ELLSWORTH.

Full Particulars of the Assassination by an Eye-Witness—The Zouaves Swear that they will be Revenged—Singular Coincidences.

From Our Special Correspondent.

WASHINGTON, Friday, May 26.

I had become utterly tired of inaction, and was about returning to New-York, when, on Thursday afternoon, Col. ELLSWORTH sent for me and expressed a wish that I should remain in camp, as his regiment had been placed under marching orders, and he was confident that the Government would pursue aggressive measures within a few hours. Of course I postponed my journey, and on repairing to the encampment found every indication of immediate action. Vast quantities of ammunition, rifle cases, cartridge boxes, belts, bands, and all things else making up a soldier's equipment, had just been landed from a steamboat, and were piled up near the Colonel's tent. Squads of men were employed in unpacking and distributing these articles, under the supervision of the Colonel, who, notwithstanding all the bustle and confusion, did not allow the slightest detail to escape his oversight—his mind grasped the whole minutiæ, and he infused his activity and spirit into his men, who worked with a will.

By 6 o'clock every preparation for marching had been completed, and the regiment awaited orders from head-quarters, the men meantime employing themselves in writing letters by the moonlight. The picturesque effect of this scene can hardly be described.

About 9 o'clock the Colonel received a dispatch from Gen. MANSFIELD, commander of the forces in the district, informing him that his command must march at 2 A. M., on boats which would be furnished by Capt. DAHLGREN, commander of the Navy-yard, and proceed to Alexandria, where they must land after daybreak, simultaneously with the entrance of the First Michigan Regiment, who were to enter the city by way of Long Bridge. The orders also stated that if an attack should be precipitated by the rebels on the Michigan Regiment, the Zouaves must land directly at Alexandria, march through the town, and attack the enemy in the rear. The orders left much to the discretion of Col. E., who appreciated the compliment, coming as it did from head-quarters.

The steamers *Mt. Vernon*, *Baltimore* and *James Guy* were selected to carry us to the rebellious city. These vessels lay anchored in the stream, and we embarked partly by barges and by means of a bridge of boats. At 2 o'clock A. M., while the moon was shining its brightest, and so light that you could see to read, and the Potomac as placid as a mill-pond, smooth as glass, the embarkation took place. Not a whisper was heard, everything was conducted with the utmost order. A distinguished Surgeon of the army, who had been through the Crimean and Sepoy wars, and who was present, remarked that it was the finest embarkation he had ever seen. Half an hour's steaming, with a long trail of launches and barges, brought the steamers opposite Alexandria, which, in the morning twilight, was invested with an unnatural quiet. It was found that all our men (900 in number) could be accommodated on the *Mt. Vernon* and *Baltimore*; but the *James Guy* accompanied us, nevertheless, and was used to convey orders from one steamer to the other.

As we neared the town, a line of secession sentinels could be observed, stretched as far as our eyes could reach; dressed in blue overcoats, they could be easily distinguished in the morning light, but as we approached the shore they discharged their pieces in the air, and ran helter-skelter up the hill, to join the main body of the rebel army. Just as we neared the dock, a small boat filled with Secessionists, shot in ahead of us. They said they had just returned from the *Pawnee* under a flag of truce, having obtained from Commodore ROWAN, of the *Pawnee*, an hour's grace, in which to remove the women and children, previous to the occupation of the city by the Federal forces. Notwithstanding this, to us, inexplicable move on the part of Commodore ROWAN, Col. E. decided to disembark his men, and this part of the work was done as orderly as the embarkation, and in an exceedingly short space of time. The regiment proceeded to disembark by companies Company E having the honor to be the first on shore, Company A following immediately after them, Col. ELLSWORTH being at the head of his men. I landed with Company A, and immediately ran forward and offered my services to Col. ELLSWORTH as his aid, which were accepted. I was sent to find the Adjutant, and he was ordered to form the regiment into line, which he accomplished. Capt. LEVERICH, with his company (E), was dispatched to the depôt, to tear up the tracks, leading south, which was done as only Zouaves could do it. Col. ELLSWORTH then started post haste for the telegraph, to stop the communication with Richmond by that way. I volunteered to accompany him, and off we started, accompanied by our Chaplain, G. W. DODGE, in uniform, and E H HOUSE, of the *Tribune*, (who acted in a noble manner, as I shall show presently) Col. ELLSWORTH then called for a file of men from Company A, to follow him in double quick time, and the whole party started up the street toward the telegraph office. On our way, we had occasion to pass the Marshall House, kept by one J. W. JACKSON, who had flaunted out a secession flag upon our arrival in the town. Col E. spied this, and remarked to me that he must have that flag. We entered the hotel; in the front room we found one white man, (the proprietor,) and a negro. Col. E. asked him who raised that flag. He replied that he was one of the boarders, and did not know. He then went up stairs, and reaching the skylight, Col. E. ascended the ladder, myself after him. Handing me his revolver, I handed him my knife, with which he cut the halliards, and hauled the flag down. We now proceeded to descend, private FRANCIS E. BROWNELL being first, Col. E next, HOUSE next, with his hands on ELLSWORTH's shoulder, myself being last. As we rounded a turn in the hall to go down stairs, the proprietor, (the pretended boarder) stood at the foot of the stairs, with a double-barreled gun in his hands, and aimed at our party, and more particularly at the one in advance. BROWNELL threw up his piece to ward off the gun which JACKSON aimed at him. JACKSON, however, discharged his gun, the contents lodging in the heart of the Colonel, who fell forward on his face, his life's blood perfectly saturating the secession flag, which the Colonel was carelessly rolling up as he descended the stairs. Quick as lightning BROWNELL discharged his piece, killing JACKSON immediately, hitting him between the eyes, and finished the job by thrusting his sword bayonet into his breast. The sudden shock only for an instant paralyzed us; recovering, we turned the Colonel on his back, washed his face with water, and endeavored to revive him, but to no effect. I immediately stationed guards about the house, forbidding any one to leave it, threatening myself to shoot the first man of the rebels that dared to move.

Our perilous situation can easily be imagined; there we were separated from our company and regiment, only seven of us in the heart of a hostile town, surrounded by we did not know whom. At this critical juncture Mr. HOUSE, snatching up the pistol of the Colonel, for he was unarmed, rushed to the telegraph office and so deranged the working of the wires that they will be of no use to the rebels in this emergency. This was an act of bravery on the part of Mr. HOUSE, which is deserving of mention, as to derange the telegraph was an important part of the business. The balance of Company A, wondering at our long absence, had started to look for us, and came to our rescue just in the nick of time The Surgeon, Dr. GRAY, was then sent for, but he could be of no use, as the spirit of the brave and beloved Colonel had taken its flight, never more to be disturbed by traitors and murderers.

Having occasion to pass through the streets of the city with the Adjutant of the Michigan Regiment, I discovered that all the rebels had not yet left the city, as I was hissed frequently by the inhabitants, and made to feel that I was in a perilous situation.

We endeavored to keep the melancholy death of our leader from the ears of his men, who had learned to love him as dearly as their rough natures could. Those, however, who heard of his fate, vowed to avenge his murder. How harrowing was the scene! Strong men came and looked upon the pallid features of him whom they had seen a moment before full of health and vigor, and as they gazed a convulsive sob and unbidden tear told how sincerely the gallant spirit that had so lately tenanted that mortal frame was mourned.

Preparations were at once made under direction of Surgeon GRAY for the removal of the body to Washington. It was neatly inclosed in blankets, and then placed on a litter, borne by four of his men, supported upon muskets, and so was transported to the boat, followed by a guard for its protection. Col. ELLSWORTH, in making his toilet before starting on the expedition, had decorated his breast with several military medals, and also a fire-badge, betokening that he had become an honorary member of No 14, Engine Company. While pinning this to his coat, a bystander had jestingly remarked that it would turn off a ball, and possibly be the means of saving his life. The Colonel laughingly assented to the remark, and it is a singular circumstance that a portion of the charge which killed him struck upon the badge, leaving scarcely a perceptible indentation, and still another portion smashed a large-sized button upon his coat, and shot away one of his decorations—a splendid Maltese cross—presented by the Quartermaster of the Independence Guard, Baltimore, in 1860, when the Chicago Zouaves were the guests of that corps.

H. J. W.

HOW COL. ELLSWORTH'S DEATH IS NOTICED.

CANANDAIGUA, N. Y., Saturday, May 25.

The flags here are at half mast, and the bells tolling, expressive of the general regret of our citizens at the death of the gallant Col. ELLSWORTH.

PHILADELPHIA, Saturday, May 25.

The news of Col. ELLSWORTH's assassination occasions the most intense feeling here. The flags are all at half-mast, and a public meeting of young men has been called to give expressions to their sentiment in regard to the lamentable occurrence.

BOSTON, Saturday, May 25.

In Boston, Portland, Concord and many towns throughout New-England, flags have been at half-mast as a testimony of public mourning for Col. ELLSWORTH.

OBSEQUIES OF COL. ELLSWORTH.

PROGRAMME OF ARRANGEMENTS.

The remains will arrive by an early train from Philadelphia on Sunday morning. Gen. HALL will detail a military escort. The Chief-Engineer of the Fire Department will direct an escort of firemen, which, together with the Fund Committee of the Firemen's Zouave Regiment, will receive the body at the railroad depôt in Jersey City. They will then proceed to the Astor House, where the remains will be given into the charge of the family of deceased, who will hold them till 10 o'clock A. M. There will be a private funeral service during the interval.

At 10 o'clock the Joint Committee of the Common Council and the Fund Committee will take charge of the body, and proceed with it to the Governor's Room at the City Hall, where the citizens will have an opportunity of viewing it from 11 o'clock A. M. to 1 o'clock P. M.

ORDER OF PROCESSION.

Military, under command of Brig.-Gen. Hall.
New-York Fire Department.
Hearse.

PALL-BEARERS.

Hon. Hamilton Fish,
John Jacob Astor, Jr.,
Theodore Dehon,
Gen. Prosper W. Wetmore, } Union Defence Com.
Col. Edward Hincken. Col. F. A. Townsend.
Col. William H. Allen. Col Ashoth.
Robt. T. Haws, Comptroller of the City of New-York.
Wm. H. Wickham, President of the Fire Department.
Henry A. Burr, President of the Board of Trustees.
John Decker, Chief-Engineer of the Fire Department.
Wm. M. Tweed, Commissioner of the Fire Department.
George F. Nesbitt,
Zophar Mills,
James Kelly, } Zouave Firemen Committee.
Family of deceased, in carriages.
Gen John A. Dix and Officers of the First Division of Volunteers.
Zouave Firemen's Committee.
Union Defence Committee.
Mayors of New-York and adjacent cities.
Common Council.
Heads of Departments.
Members of the Bar.
Home Guard of the Eighth Regiment, Washington Grays.
Civic Societies.
Citizens generally.

The Union Defence Committee meet in the Mayor's Office.

Officers of Gen. Dix's Division meet in the room of the Board of Councilmen.

The Home Guards, Eighth Regiment, form on Warren-street, the right on Broadway.

Civic Societies form in Chambers-street.

LINE OF MARCH.

The line of march will be up Chatham-street, Bowery and Fourth avenue, to Fourteenth-street, down Fourteenth street and Broadway to Cortlandt-street, down Cortlandt-street, to the steamer *Francis Skiddy*.

Acting Major-General HALL will act as Grand Marshal.

A. J. DELATOUR,
Chairman Committee *pro tem.*

GEO. F. NESBITT, Secretary.

MILITARY ORDERS.

General Orders No. 4.

HEAD QUARTERS, NEW-YORK, May 25, 1861.

The Major-General Commanding, with feelings of heartfelt sorrow, announces to his Division the death of Col ELMER E. ELLSWORTH, of the Eleventh Regiment N. Y. Volunteers, the Firemen's Zouaves. Three weeks ago, strong in health and in hope, he led his command through our streets to the place of embarkation, followed by five thousand of the gallant and self sacrificing firemen of the City to greet the departure of their associates with their good wishes and prayers. To-morrow his lifeless remains will be borne through the same streets, followed by a hundred thousand of his sorrowing countrymen and friends. Had he met his fate in battle, in the face of honorable adversaries, no feeling of bitterness would mingle with the tears which will be shed for him. But it has pleased God, for purposes inscrutable to us, that he should be the victim of a double perfidy; that he should be struck down by the hand of an assassin and a conspirator against the Government of his country—illustrating the painful truth that the career of secession, which began in public treachery, is to be carried out in a spirit of bloodthirstiness and private revenge.

In the absence of the greater portion of the regiments of the Division, which have gone to the theatre of war to bear their part in upholding the authority of the Government, Brig.-Gen. WILLIAM HALL in conjunction with the Firemen of the City, takes charge of the funeral ceremonies; and the remaining regiments of the Division in this City and its vicinity will, under his direction, take the places that may be assigned to them.

The officers of the Division will wear the usual badge of mourning for thirty days in memory of their youthful and gallant campanion in arms, who in the last act of his life signalized the fearlessness and generosity of his character by courting danger himself instead of casting it on his subordinates.

This order will be read to the several regiments of the Division.

By order, Major-General DIX.
L. B. HOLABIRD, Division Inspector.

MEETING OF THE BOARD OF ENGINEERS AND FOREMEN.

A special meeting of the Board of Engineers and Foremen of the New-York Fire Department, for the purpose of taking suitable action in reference to the death of Col. ELLSWORTH, was held, last evening, at Firemen's Hall, Mercer-street, Engineer BAULCH presiding. It was decided that each company should appoint one delegate, to be at the Astor House at 5 o'clock this morning, and escort the remains of Col. ELLSWORTH to the City Hall. At 1 o'clock, the Fire Department will form in procession on Broadway, with the right resting on Murray-street. The large banner belonging to the Department will be in charge of Hose Co. No. 42. The following resolutions were unanimously adopted:

Whereas, The calamity that has befallen the Regiment recruited from the New-York Fire Department, in the untimely death of their commanding officer, Col. E. E. ELLSWORTH, demand from this body a hearty expression of sorrow at the loss that the community as well as the volunteer service have sustained; and,

Whereas, A public expression of regret from this Board is eminently just, feeling as we do that the decease of Col. ELLSWORTH is no ordinary calamity; therefore,

Resolved, That this Board feel deeply their inability properly to express their deep feeling of sorrow at the untimely end of Col. E. E. ELLSWORTH. His abilities as an officer promised for the regiment under his command distinction in the field. The affectionate regard for him by his men, promised that unanimity of feeling and action so essential for success, and that at the opening of his career as a soldier of our country to be suddenly removed from the sphere of his usefulness, in connection with the unfortunate circumstance attending his decease, compel us to reluctantly acknowledge our inability to express in befitting language our sorrow at the loss sustained by our associates in arms.

Resolved, That to those who, by the decease of Col. ELLSWORTH, are called upon to mourn the loss of an affectionate son, an esteemed friend, and a beloved commander, we tender our heartfelt sympathies in their bereavement—consolation is beyond our ability to offer. May the knowledge of the fact that his life was sacrificed on the altar of our common country, and in defense of her laws, assuage the grief of those who now mourn his untimely end. To his parents, his friends and his regiment we tender our earnest wishes that the knowledge that he died at the post of duty, may be some little amelioration of their sorrow in this the hour of their affliction.

Resolved, That a copy of these resolutions be forwarded to the family of Col. ELLSWORTH, and to the regiment of Fire Zouaves, and entered in full on the minutes.

DELEGATION OF ALBANY FIREMEN.

ALBANY, Saturday, May 25.

A Delegation of three from each Fire Company here left on the *New World* to-night to receive and escort the remains of Col. ELLSWORTH to this city.

THE SUCCESSOR OF COL. ELLSWORTH.

The name of Lieut.-Col. FARNHAM, who succeeds the late Col. ELLSWORTH in the command of the Firemen's Brigade, has been erroneously confounded in some of the City papers with that of Capt FARNHAM, formerly in the Mexican war. Col. NOAH L. FARNHAM, who now commands the regiment, is a merchant doing business on Broadway. He is the son of GEO. W. FARNHAM, of this City, and has long been identified with the Fire Department, having been several times elected Assistant Engineer. He is personally known to almost every member of the Department, and is universally popular. He was for some time a member of the Seventh Regiment, has a thorough knowledge of military tactics, and is possessed of every requisite for a good and efficient officer. Like his predecessor, Col. ELLSWORTH, he is somewhat diminutive in stature, from which fact he has long borne the *soubriquet* among the firemen of "Pony Farnham." In lamenting the sad loss sustained by the regiment in the fall of Col. ELLSWORTH, it is some consolation to know that it will continue to be commanded by one every way worthy to be his successor.

ANOTHER ZOUAVE DEAD.

Chief Engineer DECKER received a telegram last night from Alexandria, stating that JOHN BUTTERWORTH, of No. 11 Engine, had been shot dead by a sentry—he having refused to give the countersign when approaching the lines. The sentry, of course, only did his duty. His body will reach this City this morning with Col. ELLSWORTH's, and will be suitably received and disposed of by the Fire Department.

THE TREASURY LOAN.

THE LIST OF BIDDERS AND THE AMOUNTS BID.

WASHINGTON, Saturday, May 25.

Proposals for the remainder of the United States Stock, about nine millions of dollars worth, under the act of February last, were opened this afternoon by the Secretary of the Treasury. Bidders were allowed to propose in the alternative for bonds at any specified rate, or for an equal amount of Treasury notes, but not below par. The following are the New-York bidders for bonds:

Camman & Co.	$10,000	85
	50,000	85½
Eugene Higgins for Louise Frisby.	1,000	86
Marine Bank	10,000	85
E. W. Dunham, President.	50,000	85
Charles H. Delavan.	20,000	84
	20,000	84½
	20,000	84¾
Evander Childs	1,000	84
U. S. Life Ins. Co.	10,000	85
Jos. Lawrence.	25,000	85
Pacific Bank.	50,000	85
Importers and Traders' Bk.	20,000	85
American Exchange Bank, on account of themselves and others.	195,000	85
	830,000	86
Livermore, Clews & Mason.	15,000	85
	15,000	85 1-5
	10,000	85½
	10,000	85 27-100
	10,000	85 30-100
F. L. Richmond.	25,000	83
Bank of North America.	25,000	85
Ocean Bank.	50,000	85
Irving Bank.	20,000	85
Phoenix Bank.	200,000	85
North River Bank.	10,000	85
Wm. Tilden.	15,000	85½
Mutual Life Ins. Co.	200,000	86
Bank of America.	200,000	85
James Gallatin.	45,000	86
Manhattan Co.	300,000	85
J. S. Robbins & Son.	80,000	85
Meigs & Greenleaf.	10,000	86
Continental Bank.	50,000	85
Bank of New-York.	200,000	85
R. W. Howes, President.	50,000	85
National Bank.	200,000	86
Sidney Brooks, by Theo. Dehon.	25,000	86½
Henry Vail, on account of others.	200,000	85
Robert L. Kennedy, by H. F. Vail, Cashier	50,000	85
	50,000	85
Theo. Dehon.	25,000	86½
Peoples' Bank, of the City of New York.	25,000	85
	15,000	86
Market Bank.	50,000	85½
J. H. Wheeler.	2,000	85.71 100
East River Bank.	5,000	85
Oriental Bank.	20,000	85
Dr. Rivinius.	2,000	88
Wm. E. Brown.	4,000	81@85
Samuel Boblar.	2,000	82
J. G. Hanson.	2,000	84
Seventh Ward Bank.	28,000	85
Heman L. White.	3,000	85
J. Benkendorff.	15,000	85½
Bull's Head Bank	5,000	85
Nassau Bank.	10,000	86
Nassau Bank.	30,000	85
	10,000	85½
County Bank.	20,000	85
Wm. H. Hoople.	10,000	85
Niagara Insurance Co.	12,000	86
G. W. Kirtland	2,000	86½
Tradesman's Bank	35,000	85-51 100
	30,000	86 1 10
Bank of the Commonwealth.	2,000	85
Merchants' Bank.	20,000	86
Citizens' Bank.	20,000	85
Bank of Commerce.	350,000	86
Merchants' Bank.	200,000	85
Charles E Brewer.	20,000	85 1-20
City Bank.	50,000	85
Bank of the State of New-York.	50,000	85
Great Western Ins Co.	50,000	85
Camman & Co.	50,000	85
	10,000	85½
Ketchum & Co., for themselves and others	1,875,000	85 1-20
Manufacturers' and Merchants' Bank	10,000	85
B. F. Wheelwright.	2,000	85
Charles Knapp.	15,000	85½
Carpenter & Vermilye.	25,000	85.25-100
Grocers' Bank.	10,000	85
C. M. Mather.	10,000	90
Chemical Bank	50,000	85
The bidders from Philadelphia were as follows:		
Eli Lewis.	5,000	87½
Drexel & Co for themselves and J. Cook & Co for Farmers' and Mechanics' B'k.	50,000	85
Same Parties.	50,000	86
Western Bank.	25,000	88
Drexel & Co.	23,000	85
Jacob Janes, M. D.	5,000	88
Joseph T. Janes.	5,000	88
E. W. Clark & Co.	5,000	85
Same Parties.	5,000	87
C. Sherman.	11,000	89⅛@89 55-100
J. McGinnis.	2,000	60
John C. Rives, of Washington.	20,000	87
Wm. Beals, Jr. of Boston,	4,000	86⅛
Wm Beals, Jr. Boston.	40,000	85@87½
Brewster, Sweet & Co. Boston.	7,000	85 1-20@86 6-100
H. C. Thatcher, Boston,	1,000	84
H. C. Thatcher, Boston.	1,000	85
Geo. L. Levitt, Boston.	50,000	85
	50,000	86
D. Delaplaine, Boston.	1,000	93
Saml. Tracy, Boston.	1,000	85
Boston Safety Fund Bank, Boston.	50,000	85@87
Wm. H. Hill, Boston	20,000	85@87
Otis Daniel, Boston	30,000	85@87
Jas. R. Langdon, Montpelier.	10,000	85½

The following are the bids for the Treasury notes all at par:

Eugene Higgins.	$100	At par
J. M. Egbert.	1,000	At par
J. B. Turner, Chicago.	3,000	At par
Nicholas Canton.	10,000	At par
Mary E. Sanderson.	100	At par
The various Banks of Providence in the aggregate.	$515,000	at par
Drexel & Co. (for others.)	40,000	At par
Bank Northern Liberties.	25,000	At par
And for Southwark Bank.	25,000	At par
Philadelphia Bank.	50,000	At par

INTERVIEW BETWEEN WESTERN GOVERNORS.

INDIANAPOLIS, IA., Saturday, May 25.

Gov. YATES, of Illinois, and Senator TRUMBULL arrived here yesterday.

Govs. DENNISON of Ohio, YATES of Illinois and MORTON of Indiana, had a long conference to-day. The result has not yet been made public.

Gen. MCLELLAN and the three Governors reviewed five regiments of United States troops and two regiments of State troops.

Gen. MCLELLAN expressed surprise at the proficiency of the troops, and was highly gratified at their advancement.

Gov. MORTON has appointed Hon. WM. CUMBAC Colonel of the Thirtieth Regiment.

FOR FORT PICKENS.

BOSTON, Saturday, May 25.

The armed steamer *South Carolina*, Commander ALDEN, sailed last night for Fort Pickens. She has a crew of 137 men, and takes 100 seamen for the fleet, to supply the place of those whose enlistment has expired. She also takes out several 10 inch mortars, rifled cannon, and other war munitions.

STATE MILITARY BOARD.

ALBANY, Saturday, May 25.

The State Board have completed the organization of the four remaining regiments—the Thirty-fifth, Thirty-sixth, Thirty-seventh and Thirty eighth, the last being Col. J. H. HOBART WARD's regiment. This makes up the full complement of thirty-eight regiments authorized by the law of last winter. There are some companies remaining over here and at other depots, which will not yet be disbanded, in case anything should occasion vacancies in the regiments before being mustered into the United States service. Of the regiments formed by the Board, 21 are from the City of New York.

The Board have completed awards of contracts for clothing and equipments, and adjourned over till Tuesday next, when the successful bidders are to attend and perfect their contracts.

GRAND MILITARY DEMONSTRATION.

INSPECTION OF TEN REGIMENTS OF NEW-YORK VOLUNTEERS.

If any one doubted that the popular sympathy is with the gallant volunteers who are going out to fight in defence of the Union and our liberties, the demonstration of yesterday afternoon must have convinced them to the contrary. The announcement that the Union Defence Committee was to inspect ten regiments of New-York volunteers, brought out a very large self-constituted committee of approval on the part of our citizens. Three o'clock was the hour at which the regiments were to form in line in Fourteenth street. Long before that hour, Fourteenth-street, from river to river, was lined with an enthusiastic concourse of citizens. And not Fourteenth-street only, but every avenue and street leading to it, also poured out its tidal tribute. As the crimson regimental current poured through the avenue-arteries leading to the heart, where it was to centre, cambric handkerchiefs from loaded balconies and clustering windows waved snowy God-speeds to the brave volunteers, and eyes, brighter than the unscabbarded swords and glistening bayonets below, showered down smiles of approval. And many a fervent prayer went up that those called upon to go forth in their country's defence might return, or, failing in this, find a proud death-bed on the field of fame. However apathetic a community may be, it is certain that the first notes of the bugle awake a spirit of chivalry which animates even the basest clay, though for long years it may lie dormant. Thus yesterday, men, the greater part of whose lives have been devoted to trade, and whose only aspirations seemed to tend to the accumulation of dollars and cents, cast aside for the moment all sentiments of the shop, and flung up their hats in loud huzzas for our improvised army. Wrinkled wrists, whose pulses might be supposed to be chilled by the frosts of age, thrust forth their hands to give a warm friendly clasp to the passing soldier. Fervent "God bless you, boys, God bless you!" ran along the long lines of citizens, as the various regiments passed in rapid review—the picturesquely costumed Zouaves, the plumed Garibaldi Guards, and the plainly attired citizen soldiery who had not yet assumed the coats of many colors prescribed by fanciful Colonels, and the regulations of war. There was that in the manifestation of popular sentiment yesterday which fully justifies the lines of TENNYSON, wherein the idea is expressed that though the canker of peace may cut deeply into a nation's vitals, when its rights are threatened by either foreign foes or traitors, at home, the most sordid of shopkeepers is ready to jump

"——— over his counter and strike,
If but with his cheating-yard wand, home."

The regiments when formed in line in Fourteenth street, extended nearly from river to river. More gaily uniformed and more thoroughly drilled men have undoubtedly been reviewed on the Champs de Mars, but we question whether better material to make good soldiers from was ever passed in review anywhere. Strong, athletic men, they were, with bronzed faces, and a visible development of muscular Christianity pervading their exterior, calculated to make Secessionists tremble. Many of the troops were seen under most disadvantageous circumstances, for without arms and without uniform a soldier can scarcely be called a soldier. It is patent that in plain clothes no one can feel himself every inch a military man. A consciousness of not looking like a soldier carries with it a certain demoralization of feeling, an uncertainty of position, and a general lessening of self-respect, which in most cases is painfully evident. But the most unpracticed eye, in traveling along the lines of even the ununiformed troops yesterday, could not have failed to recognize therein an abundance of that stuff whereof good soldiers are made.

Another index of the popular feeling was afforded whenever and wherever the flag of the Garibaldi Guard made its appearance. Word had gone out that the same flag was borne by GARIBALDI in the Italian struggle for freedom, and its silken folds, with the motto "Dio e Popolo," were greeted with rounds of rapturous applause; for it was not necessary to be thoroughly versed in Italian to know that the inscription meant "God and the People." The motto seemed to be universally accepted as the one under which our armies are to fight, and which they are to bear wherever their march may be, proclaiming the rights of the people in latitudes where such speech is now muzzled, and announcing some very common and plain truths of civilization and Christianity where they are now placed under a ban.

Below will be found full and accurate reports of the various regiments, the number of men in each, and a list of the officers.

GARIBALDI GUARD.

The Garibaldi Guard, Col. FREDERICK GEORGE D'UTASSY, took their position at 2½ P. M., between Fifth and Sixth-avenues, marching by the head-quarters of the Union Defence Committee. They numbered about eleven hundred, and are still recruiting. This corps is composed largely of Germans, but there are in the regiment, many Italians, Hungarians, Swiss, Spaniards and Portugese. Their uniform is a suit of blue-black, the pants having a narrow red stripe, and the facing of the frockcoat being of red. Their hats are black, round topped, wide, stiff brims, with a black feather and eagle. They have shoes with gaiters protecting the ankle and calf.

On the back of each knapsack are the letters G. G. Their cartouch box is such as is used in the French and Italian army. The corps is intended to serve as an extended line of skirmishers before the attacking line of the main troops. They will form a brigade under Gen. ASBOTH, and will probably have their arms (Minié rifles and sabre bayonet) this week. They made a very fine appearance, carrying the Hungarian colors, and the Italian flag which in 1848 was planted upon the capitol of Rome by GARIBALDI himself, and which was afterwards made a present to the regiment through the daughter of Gen. AVEZZANA. The United States flag was carried between the two. It was presented by Miss STEVENS, and the Hungarian flag by Miss GRINNELL. Many of these officers have fought in Europe, Asia, South and North America; and some of them are decorated for meritorious services in the Italian and Crimean wars.

The following are the names of the officers of the brigade.

Colonel, Fred. Geo. d'Utassy; Lieutenant Colonel, Alex. Repetti; First Major, Louis Finelli, Second Major, Waring; First Company—Italian—Captain Osnaghi: First Lieut. Crasto; Second Lieut. Moliul. Second Company—Swiss—Capt. Schmidt; First-Lieut. Collani; Second-Lieut. Muller. Third Company—German—Capt. Schwarz; First-Lieut. Vekey; Second-Lieut. Eigner. Fourth Company—Spanish—Capt. Torrins; First-Lieut. Romero; Second-Lieut. De Mesa. Fifth Company—Hungarian—Capt. Siegel; First Lieut. Roolsek; Second-Lieut. Bauer. Sixth Company—German—Capt. Wiegand; First Lieut. Schondorf; Second-Lieut. Holinde. Seventh Company—Hungarian—Capt. Tackats: First-Lieut. Jünger; Second-Lieut. Fenner. Eighth Company—German—Capt. Bernstein; First Lieut. Baer; Second-Lieut Kaufmann. Ninth Company—German—Capt. Unwerth; First-Lieut. Rice; Second-Lieut. Brey. Tenth Company—French—Capt. Tassilier; First-Lieut. Chandlerè; Second-Lieut. Dumazer.

This regiment, by orders received from the Union Defence Committee, will leave for Washington on Wednesday evening.

THE TAMMANY REGIMENT.

This regiment, sometimes known as the Jackson Guard, appeared on the ground without uniforms or muskets, but nevertheless, making a very good appearance. They number 975. The following are the acting officers: Acting Colonel—Wm. D. Kennedy; Lieutenant-Colonel—Michael Doheny; Major—Geo. W. McLeane; Acting-Adjutant—Thos. O'Mera; Quarter-Master—Wm. C. Rhodes; Assistant-Quarter-Master—J. F. Green; Paymaster—John Richardson. Acting-Captains—Company A—J. J. Mooney, 1227 men; Company B—Peter Bowe, 83; Company C—James Graham, 62; Company D—H. Scoll, 106; Company E—J. B. Lynch, 85; Company F—C. R. Benedict, 62; Company G—John Quinn, 43; Company H—Jno. Mulligan, 95; Company I—John Baker, 26; Company K—Wm. Vail, 28; Company L—C. Fitzgerald, 54; Company M—— Wallace, 101; Company N—Farring Hall, 106. Total—973.

THE GUARD LAFAYETTE.

The Fifty-fifth Regiment, under the command of Major THOUROT, formed for inspection on Fourteenth-street, between First and Second avenues, the soldierly bearing of the men eliciting the encomiums of the spectators. Col. LE GAL appeared on the ground in citizen's dress, acting as General of the Third Brigade. After nearly two hours' delay, Capt. DODGE and Dr. CRAWFORD, of the United States Army, Mayor WOOD, Ex-Gov. FISH, and other members of the Union Defence Committee, arrived and inspected the regiment. There were 414 men on parade. Some 450 members, impatient and indignant at the quantity of red tape measured off to this regiment, have joined other regiments, some of which have left for the seat of war, while the others expect to go in a few days; 53 went with the Fourteenth Regiment, of Brooklyn; 62 go with the Garibaldi Guard, 25 with the Ninth Regiment and Swiss Guard, and the remainder with other regiments. The officers of the regiment are as follows:

Staff Officers—Colonel, Eugene Le Gal; Lieutenant-Colonel, Louis Le Clerc; Major, Louis Thourot; Adjutant, E. La Figaniere; Quartermaster, J. W. Meeks, Jr.; Commissary, E. Meeks; Paymaster, S. Barker; Assistant Paymaster, A. M. Knapp; Surgeon, N. Kalmineret, M. D.; Assistant-Surgeon, Arthur Wolff, M. D., Chaplain, C. Lasalle; Captain Engineers, A. Lemoyne, now absent in Europe; Acting Captain, C. Gutman Non-commissioned Staff—Sergeant-Major, A. Ansell; Quartermaster-Sergeant, P. Provot; Orderly-Sergeant, S. A. Martin. Line Officers—First Company, Capt. Naviere; Second Company, Capt. L. Battois; Third Company, Capt. H. Gouiet; Fourth Company, Capt. J. Fissot; Fifth Company, Capt Four; Sixth Company, Lieut. Jehl; Seventh Company, Capt Pfanmuller; Artillery Company, Lieut. Giraroon; Pioneers, Sergeant Gurent; Zouaves, Captaincy vacant.

Uniform of the regiment, red cap, light blue frock-coat, red trimmings, red pants. Uniform of the Zouaves, red cap, dark blue jacket, red trimmings, red Zouave breeches, with yellow and white leggings.

The officers and men feel much aggrieved at the treatment they have received from the Union Defence Committee. They have paraded before for inspection, gone into camp on the Battery for a few days, had their orders countermanded, &c Notwithstanding all these drawbacks, the regiment are not only ready but anxious to march at any moment to uphold the Government of their adopted country; but they are now told by the Union Defence Committee, that they cannot be accepted unless they muster 1,000 men. Many of the members of this regiment served in the Crimean war, and the regiment, if called into service, will reflect credit not only upon themselves but our City. The memories that cling around the name of the Guard Lafayette entitled them to generous treatment from the principal City of the country which never will forget the generous and brave young hero from whom the regiment derives its name; and its members are now anxious to emulate the example of the young French Marquis of '76.

DE KALB REGIMENT.

This regiment formed into line between Eihgth and Ninth-avennes. It is composed entirely of Germans, and for stalwart appearance it compares favorably with any other regiment in the City. All the officers, commissioned or non-commissioned, have served in the German army. The regiment paraded yesterday, 760 men; by Monday it is supposed they will number 1,040. Col. L. VON GILSA is at present in command; beyond this neither Field nor Staff officers have been elected. Annexed are the line officers:

Company A—Captain, Duysing; First-Lieutenant, A. Weiss; Second-Lieutenant, Kimpecnlid.
Company B—Captain, Sieberth; First-Lieutenant, Weiss.
Company C—Captain, Backlow; First-Lieutenant, Huschfield; Second-Lieutenant, Framer.
Company D—Captain, Menghausen; First-Lieutenant, Schooaacker; Second-Lieutenant, Menadei.
Company E—Captain, Eilstedel; First-Lieutenant, Eiot; Second-Lieutenant, Hergog.
Company F—Captain, Holmstedt; First-Lieutenant, Morosowiz; Second-Lieutenant, Colempeim.
Company G—Captain, Myer; First-Lieutenant, Saholy; Second-Lieutenant, Heinzich.
Company H—Captain, Bauer; First-Lieutenant, Faas; Second-Lieutenant, Volsers.
Company I—Captain, Krehbrel; First-Lieutenant, Mechow; Second Lieutenant, Brick.
Company K—Captain, Papemeyer; First-Lieutenant, Parpart; Second-Lieutenant, Weleman.

The right and left companies are Zouaves, and their uniform consists of a fez, black jacket and pantaloons trimmed with red, light blue sash, white gaiters, and yellow leggings faced with black patent leather. How the remaining companies are to be uniformed has not yet been decided upon. This *corps* will be armed with the Minié rifle. An election for field and staff-officers will take place to-morrow.

FIRST REGIMENT SCOTT LIFE-GUARD.

This regiment, since the order to parade for inspection by the Union Defence Committee, has been mustered into the service for two years, by the State authorities, and therefore did not parade yesterday. They have 780 men and 700 muskets, but before they leave need some caps and minor equipments. The following are the officers:

Alfred W. Taylor, Colonel; John D. McGregor, Lieutenant-Colonel; Wm. Jamieson, Major; Wm. H. Henriques, Adjutant; James M. Bayles, Quartermaster; Malcolm McGregor, Paymaster; D. W. Wainright, Surgeon; Company A, Capt. Jos. Henriques; Company B, Capt. S. S. May; Company C, Capt. James Mooney; Company D, Capt. Chas. W. Kenger; Company E, Capt. Wm B. Passen; Company F, Capt John H. H. Camp; Company G, Capt. John B. Braham; Company H Capt. John Quin; Company I, Capt John B. Houslain; Company J, Capt. Andrew J. Constantine.

ANDERSON ZOUAVES.

A very few of these men appeared in uniform at the inspection yesterday. It is anticipated, however, that the whole of the men will be fully uniformed by Wednesday. The costume is a neat affair of blue, faced with yellow, and has the great recommendation of cheapness; pants, jacket, vest and cap will not cost more than $10. 864 men were inspected yesterday by the Union Defence Committee, presenting a very fine appearance. Mrs. Col. ANDERSON has taken great interest in the progress of this regiment, making the officers under many obligations to her, as also to the ladies of the New-York Relief Union, who have kindly supplied the regiments with shirts, drawers, etc. The following are the staff officers, line officers have not yet been elected:

Col. J. Lafayette Riper, Lieut. Col. W. S. Fisdale, Maj. Oscar V. Dayton, Adj. Prescott Tracy, Commissary Wilson Hubbell, Quarter-Master J. J. Yates.

SECOND REGIMENT FIRE ZOUAVES.

This Regiment was to have paraded yesterday for inspection by the Union Defence Committee, but, owing to their active preparations for the obsequies of Col. ELLSWORTH, they were excused. They will, at a future day, parade for the benefit of the Committee.

ARRIVAL OF NEW-HAMPSHIRE TROOPS.

THE FIRST REGIMENT ON THEIR WAY TO THE SEAT OF WAR.

The First Regiment of New Hampshire Volunteers left Concord for Washington yesterday morning, taking the route *via* Nashua, Worcester and Springfield, and, if nothing unforeseen prevents, will reach the New-Haven depôt in this City early this morning.

This Regiment is commanded by Col. MASON W. TAPPAN, recently a member of Congress from New-Hampshire. THOMAS J. WHIPPLE, of Laconia, a soldier of the Mexican War, is Lieutenant-Colonel. AARON F. STEVENS, of Nashua, a gentleman of decided military tastes, is Major. The men have all been recruited since the proclamation for three months' volunteers, and have been under constant drill since enlistment. Their movements in battalion are highly creditable.

In one respect the regiment is better equipped than any which has preceded it at the Federal Capital. It has a full baggage train of fifteen wagons, each drawn by four excellent horses. These are taken along on the same train. It has also a hospital wagon. These wagons were built at Concord, and completed in ten days from the date of the order. The uniform of the men has become faded and travel stained by hard work in camp.

A Second Regiment is recruited in New Hampshire for three years' service, and will soon be ready for marching orders. Considering the moderate resources of the Granite State, she has made a commendable response to the call of the nation.

Sons of New-Hampshire, resident in New-York, are requested by the Executive Committee to assemble at the Brandreth House this (Sunday) morning, at 7 o'clock, to form escort to the regiment from the Granite State on its passage through the City, and to attend the presentation of a flag in their behalf by Hon. B. W. BONNEY.

[BY TELEGRAPH.]

CONCORD, N. H., Saturday, May 25.

The First New-Hampshire Regiment left Concord at 9 o'clock this morning, and will reach New-York on Sunday morning, *via* Norwich.

WORCESTER, Saturday, May 25.

The First Regiment of the New-Hampshire Volunteer Militia is now passing through the streets to take the cars. They expect to arrive by the Norwich route at 6 o'clock to-morrow morning. They have just come from Mechanics' Hall, where they partook of a splendid repast, prepared for them by the citizens of Worcester. The tables filled the whole area of this the largest hall in the State. Col. ISAAC DAVIS made the welcoming speech, and Col. TAPPAN responded on behalf of the Regiment.